The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6029. 號九十二零千六第 光緒丁丑年二月初十日 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 24TH, 1877. 禮拜六 號四十二月三英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

March 23, CAIRNSMUIR, British str., 1,122, Spowart, Hiogo 16th March, General.—HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

March 23, FORMOSA, German schooner, 282, Schwoer, Whampoa 19th March.—MELCHERS & Co.

March 23, NORNA, British str., 606, A. G. Walker, Swatow 22nd March, General.—KWOK ACHEONG.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, MARCH 23RD.

Danube, British steamer, for Bangkok.
Anazi, British bark, for Bangkok.

Departures.

March 23, BUA CAAO, Siamese bark, for Bangkok.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Cairnsmuir*, str., from Hiogo:—
Captain Graham, Messrs. Marly and Sharp, and 4 Chinese.

Per *Norna*, str., from Swatow:—
420 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Danube*, str., for Bangkok:—
411 Chinese.

Per *Anazi*, for Bangkok:—
20 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamship *Norna* reports left Saigon on 22nd March, and had light variable winds with a continuation of fog throughout.

The British steamship *Cairnsmuir* reports left Hiogo on 16th March at 10 p.m., and had moderate weather from Hiogo to Formosa Channel; since then very thick, dense fog to Hongkong, with light N.E. winds.

MANILA SHIPPING.

February— ARRIVALS.
27, Tennessee, Amer. frigate, from Singapore
27, Paragua, Spanish str., from Singapore.
27, Esmeralda, British str., from Amoy, &c.
28, Cadiz, Spanish str., from Liverpool, &c.
28, Cap Horn, German bark, from Hongkong.

March—
8, Agnes Muir, British ship, from Shanghai.
9, Batuan, Spanish steamer, from H'kong.

February— DEPARTURES.
28, Mariveles, Spanish str., for Singapore.
23, N. Constante, Spanish brig, for H'kong.
28, San Francisco, Span. brig, from H'kong.

March—
1, Norden, Danish steamer, for Malta.
1, Tennessee, Amer. frigate, for Hongkong.
3, Ladoga, American ship, for New York.
3, Pato, British schooner, for California.
3, Cap Horn, German bark, for Shanghai.
4, Esmeralda, British steamer, for H'kong.

SAIGON SHIPPING.

February— ARRIVALS.
19, Maris Stella, French bk., from Newcastle.
21, Pearl, British steamer, from Singapore.
22, Jeddah, British steamer, from Singapore.
25, Amazone, French steamer, from H'kong.
26, Namoa, British steamer, from Hongkong.
28, Margrethe, German bark, from Singapore.

March—
1, Penedo, British steamer, from Hongkong.
3, Swatow, British steamer, from Hongkong.
3, Peiho, French steamer, from Marseilles.
4, Flintshire, British str., from Hongkong.
6, Chow Phya, British str, from Singapore.
8, Gunga, French steamer, from Hongkong.
9, Cyphrenes, British str., from Hongkong.
10, Ocean, British steamer, from Madras.
10, Ningpo, British steamer, from H'kong.
11, Francois I., French str., from Hongkong.
11, Eastern Isles, British str., from Batavia.
12, Tigre, French steamer, from Hongkong.
12, T. Family, British schooner, from Batavia.
13, Yangtsze, British str., from Hongkong.
13, Yangtsze, British str., from Hongkong.
13, Paknam, British steamer, from Singapore.
14, Jeddah, British steamer, from Hongkong.
14, Chinkiang, British steamer, from Amoy.
14, Montgomeryshire, Brit. str., from H'kong.
14, Carisbrooke, British str., from Singapore.
14, Columbian, British str., from Singapore.
15, Namoa, British steamer, from Hongkong.
15, Tientsin, British steamer, from H'kong.
17, Ferntower, British str., from Hongkong.
17, Olympia, German str., from Hongkong.
17, Djemnah, French str., from Marseilles.

February— DEPARTURES.
17, Pernambuco, British str., for Hongkong.
17, Gunga, French steamer, for Hongkong.
18, Anadyr, French steamer, for Hongkong.
19, Yangtsze, British steamer, for Amoy.
19, Tientsin, British steamer, for Hongkong.
21, Colombo, British bark, for Colombo.
22, Chinkiang, British steamer, for Amoy.
23, Altha, German brig, for Sourabaya.
24, Pearl, British steamer, for Swatow.
24, B. Letchimy, British bark, for Sourabaya.
26, Amazone, French str., for Marseilles.
26, Jeddah, British steamer, for Hongkong.
28, M. of Argyle, British bark, for H'kong.
28, M. Lebanon, British sch., for Hongkong.

March—
1, Namoa, British steamer, for Hongkong.
1, Sophia, British bark, for Java.
3, Penedo, British steamer, for Hongkong.
4, Peiho, French steamer, for Hongkong.
5, Margrethe, German bark, for Batavia.
6, Swatow, British steamer, for Hongkong.
8, Chow Phya, British str., for Singapore.
9, Flintshire, British str., for Hongkong.
9, Resolution, Siamese ship, for Bangkok.
11, Gunga, French steamer, for Hongkong.
13, Davina, British bark, for Batavia.
13, Cyphrenes, British str., for Hongkong.
13, Tigre, French steamer, for Marseilles.
13, Ocean, British steamer, for Hongkong.
13, Ningpo, British steamer, for Hongkong.
15, Eastern Isles, British str., for Singapore.
15, Paknam, British steamer, for Singapore.
15, Francois I., French steamer, for H'kong.
16, Montgomeryshire, Brit. str., for H'kong.
16, Jeddah, British steamer, for Hongkong.
16, Yangtsze, British steamer, for Hongkong.
16, Carisbrooke, British steamer, for Swatow.

SINGAPORE SHIPPING.

March— ARRIVALS.
10, Columbia, American sch., from Bangkok.
11, W. Liong Seng, Brit. bark, from Batavia.
11, Indian, British bark, from Cocilie.
11, Stanley, British bark, from Sunderland.
11, Goan Goan, Dutch bark, from Samarang.
11, Ferntower, British str., from Saviarang.
11, Loudoun Castle, British str., for London.
12, G. & Marie, German bark, from Bangkok.
12, Sumatra, Dutch steamer, from Acheen.
12, Pluto, Colonial steamer, from Penang.
12, Ruby, British steamer, from Palembang.
12, Benmore, British steamer, from Penang.
12, Viking, British steamer, from London.
12, Pyah Pokket, British str., from Penang.
12, Djemnah, French str., from Marseilles.
12, Telegraaf, French steamer, from Rhio.
12, Chow Phya, British str., from Saigon.
13, Christine, German sch., from Bangkok.
13, Hongkong, Siam. ship, from Bangkok.
13, Bangkok, Siamese str., from Bangkok.

March— DEPARTURES.
12, Yarra, British bark, for Channel.
12, Newcastle, British bark, for False Point.
12, Cleator, British steamer, for Labuan.
12, Rajah, British steamer, for Penang.
12, Bentan, British steamer, for Cheribon.
12, Colga, German bark, for New York.
12, Perse, British steamer, for Penang.
13, Loudoun Castle, Brit. str., for Hongkong.
13, Toronto, Brit. bark, for Diamond Island.
13, Ferntower, British steamer, for Saigon.
13, Red R. Hood, British bark, for London.

Auction Sales to-day.

None.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. DALTON SAYLE was admitted a PARTNER in our FIRM on the 31st July, 1876.

SAYLE & Co.

1m 422 Hongkong, 16th March, 1877.

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed AGENTS for the AMERICAN SHIPMASTERS' ASSOCIATION.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

3m 216 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. PANG YIM of the HING KEE HONG of and in the Firm of "THE ORIENTAL SUGAR REFINERY," CEASED on the 31st January, 1877.

HANS KIÆR,
General Agent of the Oriental Sugar Refinery.

415 Hongkong, 15th March, 1877.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY Established myself at THIS PORT as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT.

J. ALEXANDER.

3m 41 Amoy, 1st January, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. WM. O. HOWLAND is authorized to SIGN our FIRM'S NAME per procuration.

WILLIAMS & Co.

6m 1933 Swatow, December 1st, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between the Undersigned under the Name of MESTERN and HULSE has This Day been DISSOLVED by lapse of time, and the Signature of the Firm will henceforth be used for the Liquidation only.

C. J. MESTERN.
W. HULSE.

3m 13 Canton, 31st December, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. JOHN T. A. ALEXANDER, in our Firm, CEASED on 31st ultimo.

JOHNSTON & Co.

3m 15 Amoy, 1st January, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between the Undersigned, under the Firm of G. RAYNAL & Co. at this port, has THIS DAY been DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

GUSTAV RAYNAL.
CARL MILISCH.

3m 34 Macao, 1st January, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BURNIE will conduct the BUSINESS of my Office, during my temporary absence from the Colony.

R. H. CAIRNS,
Surveyor to Local Offices and Lloyds' Register of Shipping.

2, Club Chambers,
Hongkong, 19th March, 1877. [8m 430

NOTICE.

MR. FERDINAND NISSEN has been compelled to retire from our Firm in consequence of failing health, and his INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY CEASED on the 31st December last.

Mr. NICOLAUS AUGUST SIEBS has been Authorized to SIGN for us by procuration.

We have This Day RE-OPENED a Branch of our Firm at Canton.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

3m 12 Hongkong, 1st January, 1877.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 16th November, 1876, and until further notice, the Business of the above-named Dispensary will be carried on by the Undersigned.

WM. CRUICKSHANK,
Manager.

tf 1867 Hongkong, 21st November, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND..... 500,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—H. HOPPIUS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Ad. André, Esq. | Hon. W. Keswick.
R. E. Bellios, Esq. | A. McIver, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. | Ed. Tobin, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—Thomas Jackson, Esq., *Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1877.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1877. [tf 885

To be Let.

TO LET IMMEDIATELY.

THE Beautiful Summer RESIDENCE, BALL'S COURT, No. 2, with Croquet Lawn, Large Garden, Coach-house, and Stabling.

Apply to A. E. VAUCHER.

367 Hongkong, 7th March, 1877.

TO LET.

HOUSES in SEYMOUR TERRACE and PEDDAR'S HILL.

No. 7, CAINE ROAD, lately occupied by Mr. PARKER.

No. 10, ALBANY ROAD, at present occupied by the Rev. R. H. KYDD.

"BISNEE VILLA," POKFOOLUM, Furnished.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

tf 512 Hongkong, 16th March, 1877.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.

Apply to OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 453 Hongkong, 1st March, 1877.

TO LET.

NO. 3, PECHILI TERRACE, ELGIN STREET, with immediate Possession.

Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 243 Hongkong, 8th February, 1877.

TO LET.

THE UPPER PORTION of Nos. 42 and 44, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 1864 Hongkong, 11th January, 1877.

TO BE LET.

THE PREMISES, No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD at present in the occupation of the BORNEO COMPANY.

Apply to TURNER & Co.

239 Hongkong, 7th February, 1877.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES formerly occupied by Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co. as their Offices.

Apply to E. R. BELILIOS.

tf 287 Hongkong, 17th February, 1877.

TO BE LET.

TWO Commodious HOUSES, in QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

Rent, $25 per month.

Apply to PURDON & Co.,
No. 2, Queen's Road.

1923 Hongkong, 1st December, 1876.

TO LET.

(With occupation on 23rd April),

THE HOUSE No. 9, ALBANY ROAD, at present occupied by ADAM SIENKIEWICZ, Esq., Consul for France.

Apply to H. G. ALFORD,
Surveyor, No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

7d 431 Hongkong, 19th March, 1877.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 3, HOLLYWOOD ROAD. Possession from 1st January, 1877.

Apply to E. R. BELILIOS.

tf 2059 Hongkong, 29th December, 1876.

TO LET,

With Immediate Possession,

HOUSES on Upper Mosque Terrace. A with Gas and Water laid on.

Also,

A First-class GODOWN at Wanchi of about 5,000 tons capacity.

Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD.

1464 Hongkong, 27th September, 1876.

TO LET.

THE THREE HOUSES known as FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS, adjoining the Premises of the Control Department. Each may be occupied as entire Dwellings or in Floors.

Also,

TEN SPACIOUS GODOWNS, connected with the above, fronting the Harbour and Queen's Road.

Apply to
SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON.

19 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1877.

EDUCATION.

ST. JOSEPH'S ENGLISH SCHOOL, HONGKONG,

Conducted by the BROTHERS of the CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS, under the Patronage of Right Rev. Dr. J. T. RAIMONDI, D.D., Bishop of Acantho and Vicar Apostolic of Hongkong.

The course of Studies comprises English, Mathematics, Portuguese, French, and Chinese. The distinctive feature of this School is the care given to Commercial Education.

Applications for admission should be addressed to the Director,

BROTHER HIDULPH,
9, Caine Road, Hongkong.

The Terms are:—
FIRST CLASS BOARDERS, per month..... $20.
SECOND CLASS BOARDERS, per month... $15.
Prospectus on Application.

3m 317 Hongkong, 20th February, 1877.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1780 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

NOTICE.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.

The BUSINESS of this COMPANY has This Day been TRANSFERRED to THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of 20, Old Broad Street, London.

By Order of the Proprietors,
WILLIAM HUNT,
Secretary.

137, Leadenhall Street, London,
1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, ESTABLISHED 1836.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 Sterling.
RESERVE FUND.....£340,000 Sterling.

With reference to the foregoing advertisement, THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY has This Day taken over the Business of the LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT COMPANY, and has appointed Mr. A. McIVER as its AGENT at HONGKONG.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. LODGE,
Manager.

20, Old Broad Street, London,
1st January, 1877.

THE Undersigned is prepared to ACCEPT RISKS and ISSUE POLICIES on behalf of the MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY by any First-class Steamer.

A. McIVER,
Agent of the Marine Insurance Company of London.

288 Hongkong, 16th February, 1877.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1876.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 26th March, 1877, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Harbour-Master's,—

Sundry OLD and UNSERVICEABLE STORES, comprising:—

OLD FIRE BARS, ROPE, CHAIN, BLOCKS, COPPER MAGAZINE, and TOPMAST, GUN with CARRIAGE and SLIDE.

A Lot of BROKEN OARS, RUDDERS.

A Quantity of KEROSINE TINS, DRUMS, and OIL CANS, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Government Auctioneer.

456 Hongkong, 23rd March, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 29th March, 1877, at 2 o'clock P.M., at No. 7, Mosque Terrace,

Property of a Gentleman leaving the Colony,—

The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE, covered with Rep, CENTRE TABLE, WHATNOTS, PIER GLASSES, CLOCKS, &c.; DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD, CHAIRS, GLASS, CROCKERY, and PLATED WARE, IRON BEDSTEAD, COUCHES, CARPETS, WARDROBES, CHEST of DRAWERS, ENGRAVINGS, BOOKCASES, DAVENPORT, &c.

And

One HARMONIUM.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on the morning of the day of Sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

451 Hongkong, 22nd March, 1877.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION OF A CARRIAGE, HARNESS, AND TWO PONIES,

THE PROPERTY OF A. SIENKIEWICZ, Esq., CONSUL FOR FRANCE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 30th March, 1877, at 3 P.M., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

One FOUR-WHEEL VICTORIA PHÆTON, for One or Two Ponies, BAIL AINE, Paris, Builder.

One Pair GREY NORTH-CHINA PONIES, with SILVER MOUNTED HARNESS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

450 Hongkong, 22nd March, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF HANDSOME ENGLISH AND CHINA-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Mr. W. H. BELL to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 9th day of April, 1877, at 2 o'clock P.M., at his Residence, *Daily Press* Office, the whole of his

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—

ENGLISH-MADE WALNUT and MAHOGANY DRAWING ROOM SUITE, covered with Green Rep.

ENGLISH-MADE WALNUT MARBLE-TOP CHEFFONIER, with PLATE GLASS BACK and FRONT, and MAHOGANY MARBLE-TOP CENTRE TABLE.

ENGLISH-MADE WALNUT LOO TABLES.

BLACKWOOD CARVED MARBLE-TOP TABLES and TEA POYS.

TEAKWOOD MARBLE-TOP TABLES.

LADY'S WALNUT WORK TABLE, CARVED CORNER WHATNOTS, ENGRAVINGS, GILT FRAMED CHIMNEY GLASSES, STATUETTES, VASES, LUSTRES, &c.

CARPETS and HEARTHRUGS.

TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE, 16 feet long.

ENGLISH-MADE MAHOGANY EXTENSION DINING TABLE.

MARBLE-TOP SIDEBOARD, with GLASS.

TEAKWOOD SIDEBOARDS, WHATNOTS, and ARM CHAIRS.

DINNER, DESSERT, and BREAKFAST SERVICES, GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE, &c.

TEAKWOOD CARVED DOUBLE BEDSTEAD, with HAIR MATTRESSES.

IRON BEDSTEADS, TEAKWOOD DOUBLE-WING LADY'S WARDROBE, TEAKWOOD WARDROBES, MARBLE-TOP TOILET TABLES and WASHSTANDS.

ENGLISH-MADE MARBLE-TOP CHAMBER STANDS, CHEVAL GLASSES, &c., &c., &c.

ONE COTTAGE PIANO, by PLEYEL & Co., Paris.

ONE COTTAGE PIANO, by KIRKMAN & Co., London.

An EXCELLENT EIGHT-AIR MUSICAL BOX.

ONE BAROMETER, by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA.

LADY'S IRON EVENING CHAIR and SEDAN CHAIRS.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after SATURDAY, the 7th April.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

436 Hongkong, 19th March, 1877.

No. 18, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, TO BE SOLD.

THERE will be exposed to SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION within the Rooms, No. 70, Yokohama, of Messrs. BOURNE & Co., Auctioneers, on

THURSDAY,

12th April, at 11 A.M., if not previously Sold by Private Bargain,

The desirable LOT of LAND known as No. 18, Yokohama, with the BUILDINGS and IMPROVEMENTS thereon, measuring 513 Tsubos, more or less.

The Buildings comprise the old established Hotel so long and favorably known as The International, containing 32 Bedrooms, 2 Private Dining Rooms, Large Public Dining Room, and Billiard Room, Commodious Kitchen, and Offices.

The Hotel is completely and elegantly furnished, and charmingly situated with extensive frontages on the Bund and Water Street, is well let to a responsible Tenant, and presents to intending Purchasers a first-class investment.

The Inventory of the Furniture can be seen, and further Particulars obtained, at the Auctioneers' Office. [3m 440

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 29th March, 1877, at 2 o'clock P.M., on the Spot (unless previously disposed of by Private Sale),—

That PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situate in Queen's Road East, Registered in Land Office as Inland Lot No. 54, comprising 10,000 square feet, measuring from North to South 100 feet, and from East to West 100 feet, with a substantial BRICK DWELLING HOUSE and OUT-HOUSES built thereon, known as "Carlton House." Annual Crown Rent, $131.40.

And

That PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situate in Queen's Road East, Registered in Land Office as Inland Lot No. 763, comprising 6,000 square feet, measuring from North to South 150 feet, and from East to West 40 feet, with a substantial BRICK GODOWN built thereon.

Also,

That PIECE of UNBUILT LEVELLED GROUND, attached to the above Lot, and Registered in Land Office as same Inland Lot No. 763, comprising 6,000 square feet, measuring from North to South 150 feet, and from East to West 40 feet. Annual Crown Rent, $188.08, for Inland Lot No. 763.

TERMS.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the remainder on completion of the Deed of Transfer. The Buildings will be at purchaser's risk after the fall of the hammer.

404 Hongkong, 14th March, 1877.

FOR SALE.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON AND Co.

NEW BOOKS:
NOVELS, WORKS OF REFERENCE, SCHOOL BOOKS, PRESENTATION BOOKS, &c., &c.
SHEET MUSIC;
INSTRUCTION BOOKS for PIANO, FLUTE, HARMONIUM, CORNET, VIOLIN, and BANJO.

STATIONERY, in GREAT VARIETY.
A Large Assortment of ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
COLOURED and UNCOLOURED PHOTOGRAPHS.
COPIES of ART PICTURES, by GOUPIL & Co.
TABLE GLASSWARE, in many Designs.
FINE ENGLISH EARTHENWARE.
DINNER and DESSERT SETS, &c., &c.
SOLID LEATHER and other TRAVELLING TRUNKS.
GENTLEMEN'S TOOL CHESTS.
PERAMBULATORS, Double and Single.
INDIA-RUBBER SHEET PACKING.
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FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALES, all Sizes.
AMERICAN COOKING and PARLOUR STOVES.
VASE LAMPS, Very Handsome.
SHIP'S MASTHEAD and SIDE-LIGHT LAMPS.
A Well Assorted Stock of
GROSSE and BLACKWELL'S STORES.
CALIFORNIA STORES.
GERMAN VEGETABLES, SAUSAGES, MEATS, and SOUPS.
NUJEE KHAN & Co's INDIAN CONDIMENTS:
Assorted CHUTNIES, PICKLED LIMES, PICKLED MONGOES, PICKLED CAULIFLOWERS, TAMARIND FISH, JAMS, JELLIES, &c., &c., &c.

978 Hongkong, 20th January, 1877.

FOR SALE.

AMERICAN HAMS, at 25 Cents per lb.
DUTCH CHEESE and SOUR KROUT, in Jars. Small Kegs BEEF and PORK.
SMOKED SALMON and SALT HERRINGS.
CODFISH and DRIED APPLES. GOLD LEAF TOBACCO.
CHAMPAGNE, Pints, 2 Dozen Case, $10.
SPARKLING MOSELLE, per Dozen Case, $7. CLARET, per Dozen Case, $2.50.
J. F. SCHEFFER, 54, Praya Central.

1m 444 Hongkong, 21st March, 1877.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'S CELEBRATED WINES.

We have secured some Excellent Wines and Cognac of the well-known shippers, CUTLER, PALMER & Co., and invite comparison with any and all other brands.

We have to offer:

	Per 1 doz. quarts.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,	$15
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s HOCHHEIMER,	$8.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHATEAU MOUTON	$12
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHATEAU LAROSE	$7
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s ST. JULIEN	$6
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CANTENAC	$5.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MEDOC	$4.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s HAUT SAUTERNE	$9
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, fine full flavor, black seal	$10.25
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, Vino Puro, blue seal	$9
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, Manzanilla, red seal	$8.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, Vino de Pasto, blue seal	$8.25
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 1 star	$8.25
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 2 star	$7.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 3 star	$9
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 4 star	$10.50

Also,

WACHTER & Co.'s CELEBRATED CHAMPAGNE,
at $18 per Case of 1 doz. Quarts.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

1984 Hongkong, 13th December, 1876.

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE, "WEISSLACK."
$19.....per case of 2 dozen pints.
$18.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CHATEAU LEOVILLE POYFERRE, 1869.
"VIN DES PRINCES."
$18.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PALMER MARGAUX.
$8.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CHATEAU BELAIR.
$7.....per case of 1 dozen quarts
LORMONT.
$5.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6.....per case of 2 dozen pints.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

592 Hongkong, 1st May, 1875.

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT.

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrapper.....$1.50
Neatly Bound.....$2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $55,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

tf 674 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

Intimations.

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

To expedite the delivery of Telegrams, this Company's London Station has been connected by Pneumatic Tubes with the following Post Office Telegraph Stations:—

Lothbury—Founder's Court.
No. 27, Cornhill.
No. 58, Threadneedle Street.
The Baltic.
Gresham House.
No. 156, Leadenhall Street.
No. 42, Fenchurch Street.
No. 76, Lower Thames Street.
Mark Lane.
No. 3, Eastcheap.
No. 101, Cannon Street.
St. Martin's Old General Post Office.
New General Post Office.
Ludgate Circus.
Temple Bar.
West Strand.

Instead of going through the General Post Office, Messages will be distributed at once by the Company's own Messengers, unless they can be tubed more quickly through the above mentioned Stations.

GEORGE J. HELLAND,
General Agent.

7d 458 Shanghai, 16th March, 1877.

QUICK DISPATCH.

THE British Steamship *State of Louisiana*, Johnston, Master, of 1,216 Tons Register, came to the Wharf of WILLIAMS & Co. on SATURDAY, 17th instant, with 18,000 packages of Merchandise, General Cargo, which was discharged into their Godowns in FOURTEEN (14) WORKING HOURS.

It is now ascertained beyond doubt, that large as well as small steamers can be dispatched at the Wharf with facility.

WM. O. HOWLAND,
Manager.

1m 449 Swatow, March 19th, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. J. PENATI, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, from the Royal Conservatorium of Milan, now residing in Hongkong, is prepared to give LESSONS on the PIANO and SINGING.

References can be had at, and Letters may be addressed care of, Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. [2024

HARRIS, GOODWIN & CO., IRON and GENERAL MERCHANTS, LONDON and BIRMINGHAM.

SAMPLE ROOMS,
16, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG, and 34, KEANGSE ROAD, SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

In re the Estate of the late HORATIO FORBES STUART, Deceased.

ALL CLAIMS against the above Estate must be sent in on or before MONDAY, the Sixteenth day of April, A.D., 1877, and All Persons INDEBTED to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

PETER SMITH,
One of the Executors.

408 Hongkong, 15th March, 1877.

NOTICE.

GEO. SMITH AND COMPANY, WINE, SPIRIT, & BEER MERCHANTS, SHANGHAI.

We have appointed Messrs. NORTON & Co., DUDDELL STREET, QUEEN'S ROAD, our AGENTS in HONGKONG, from whom Supplies of our Wines, &c., may be obtained.

Price Lists on application.

GEO. SMITH & Co.

Agents at
AMOY.....ARTHUR CORNER, Esq.
FOOCHOW.....Messrs. NEWMAN & Co.
CANTON.....Messrs. GEPP & Co.
YOKOHAMA...ALEX. W. GLENNIE, Esq.

3m 359 Shanghai, 21st February, 1877.

G. O. ROGERS, DENTAL SURGEON, No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,

Begs to inform his Friends that he intends being ABSENT from Hongkong for Six or Eight Weeks, leaving early in April.

227 Hongkong, March 13th, 1877.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co have for Sale—

BASS & Co.'s PALE ALE, Pints and Quarts.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, Pints and Quarts.
HENNESSY'S BRANDY, One, Two, and Three Stars, in Cases.
ROUYER, GUILLET & Co.'s BRANDY, in Cases.
SWAIN BOGED'S OLD TOM.
KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.
ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY.
HUNT'S PORT WINE.
SACCONE SHERRY.
POMMERY & GRENO'S DRY CHAMPAGNE.
HEIDSIECK'S MONOPOLE CHAMPAGNE.

AMERICAN RUBBER GOODS:—
WHITE RUBBER SHEETING.
LADIES' ZEPHYR WATERPROOFS, weighing 14 Ounces.
GENTLEMEN'S WATERPROOF COATS and LEGGINGS.
GENTLEMEN'S HIP BOOTS.
CHAIR CUSHIONS, INFLATING.
HOSPITAL CUSHIONS, INFLATING.
SARATOGA TRUNKS, in GREAT VARIETY.
TRAVELLING BAGS.
CANE-BACK OAK CHAIRS.
OAK DINING CHAIRS.
AMERICAN SATIN GLOSS STARCH.
BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR.
SCOTCH OATMEAL.
PRIME MESS BEEF, in Tierces and Barrels.
PRIME MESS PORK, in Barrels.

14 Hongkong, 16th March, 1877.

FOR SALE.

A VERTICAL BOILER, with ENGINE attached, 5 Horse-Power, Fitted with Governor, and complete in all its parts.

Apply to A. MILLAR & Co.

1708 Hongkong, 28th October, 1876.

KWONG HING CHEUNG & CO., COAL MERCHANTS,

Have always on hand for Sale every description of COAL at Moderate Prices.

Mr. AHYON has been appointed Manager, and all Orders addressed to him at 57, Praya, or to Mr. FAT JACK, at 30, Ning Lung Street, will receive immediate attention.

435 Hongkong, 19th March, 1877.

C. L. THEVENIN,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT

AGENT for DE STE. MARGEAUX ET CIE'S CHAMPAGNES,
Dépôt for Vichy Waters,
ED. PINAUD ET CIE'S PERFUMERY,
N. ANTOINE ET FILS' INKS, &c., &c.,
Fresh Supply of FRENCH BOOTS received by each French Mail.

44, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

OR

NOW READY FOR SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1877,

(With which is incorporated "THE CHINA DIRECTORY.")

This Comprehensive Work, now in the FIFTEENTH YEAR of its existence, has been compiled from the BEST and MOST RELIABLE SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to render it COMPLETE IN EVERY RESPECT.

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THE DIRECTORY FOR NINGPO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SHANGHAI.
THE DIRECTORY FOR CHINKIANG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR KIUKIANG.
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THE DIRECTORY FOR CHEFOO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR TAKU.
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With brief descriptions of Hongkong, the Treaty Ports of China, Japan, and the Philippines.

It also includes a mass of useful information in addition to that usually found in works of the kind.

The larger Directory contains the different Treaties and Conventions made by China and Japan with foreign countries, together with various Acts, Ordinances, and Regulations relating to Commerce and Shipping.

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PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG;

THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI;

Chromo-lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE of SIGNALS in use at the PEAK;

Also of the various HOUSE FLAGS

(Designed expressly for the Work);

and

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, &c.

The Chronicle and Directory is the only publication of its kind for China and Japan, and it will be found invaluable in all Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

It is published in two forms—Complete at $5; or, with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, where it is published, or to the following Agents:—

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SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
HANKOW and RIVER PORTS } Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG } Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
TIENTSIN and PEKING } Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
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MANILA.....Messrs. J. de Loyzaga & Co.
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NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

PERFUMERS,

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,

And

AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED

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NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or

827 HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 24TH, 1877.

THE report that one of the largest colliery proprietors in England is about to try the experiment of importing Chinese coolies to work his mines has caused some little speculation and alarm. The report is by no means improbable, for some of the great cloghowers are fairly tired of the perpetually recurring contests with their men over the wages question, and the frequent strikes of the latter have completely disgusted them. The colliers, like other of the labouring classes in the United Kingdom, have submitted themselves to the control of the Trade Unions, and the latter are constantly urging them to make fresh demands. The consequence has been a rapid advance in the price of fuel, and repeated struggles between masters and men, which have been destructive of good feeling between them, and often resulted in most disastrous strikes and lock-outs, by which the *employés* have naturally suffered the most. The public in general have, of course, participated in the loss and inconvenience caused by these suicidal contests between capital and labour. During one great strike in the Midlands the price of coal was doubled, and the mineral was only obtained at all with difficulty, while a general lock-out in South Wales a few years back not only created great distress among the mining population, but caused the stoppage of other works and the utter ruin of most of the small tradespeople. Unfortunately the suffering produced by a cessation of their labour does not weigh for a moment in the balance with the British working men, when they have listened to the voice of the charmer, in the shape of one of those mischievous paid agitators, who are ever ready to urge them to make application for a further advance of wages on some plea or other. The great cost of labour in England is at length beginning to bear the expected fruit. Other countries can now produce at a cheaper rate, and the consequence is that they are able to compete with British manufacturers, who are undersold by foreigners in several branches. American cotton goods at the present moment compete with English, and have very recently even been imported into Great Britain and sold at a lower rate than Manchester fabrics. This is only one instance among several where foreign products have been introduced lately into British markets. A few years ago British manufacturers could have safely defied competition. Now, owing to the enhanced cost of production, they find great difficulty in maintaining their hold on foreign markets, and they have been compelled to withdraw from competition in some. The conspicuous decline which has been apparent in the export trade during the past few months also tells a significant tale. All this, however, is of small importance to the working man so long as his demands are satisfied. The day will come though, it is to be feared, when he will have cause to repent of his selfishness. When the goods he has helped to make are unsaleable, the market full to overflowing with stock, and the mills and factories have to be closed or the hands kept on half time, then he may perhaps see the folly of insisting upon a rate of wages the payment of which disables his employer from competing with foreign makers. In the meantime, it is not surprising if colliery proprietors, ironfounders, and millowners should be looking anxiously ahead, thinking of some means by which to enable them to prevent more trade slipping out of their hands and of putting an end to the vexatious and costly disputes which now and again crop up with their men. But it is very doubtful whether such a scheme as the importation of Chinese to labour in British coal mines would answer. In the first place it is probable that they would find the British climate too cold to suit them, and in the next place the opposition of the displaced miners would have to be taken into account. The latter would not stand tamely by and see the work done by Asiatics. There would be riots and probable loss of life. A few years back a Northumberland colliery proprietor introduced a number of Belgians to his mines, but the English colliers gave them so warm a reception and made it so generally unpleasant for them, that they soon threw up their engagement and returned to their own country. The Chinese would certainly fare no better, and would probably meet with worse treatment. There is really no field for Chinese labour in the United Kingdom, and if coolies were imported, it would necessarily be to displace Englishmen. This is not to be desired, as it would inevitably cause a fresh accession to the ranks of the pauper population. Another remedy must be found for the dearness of labour, or the disease must be left to work its own cure. The importation of Chinese to supplant British labourers will only serve to complicate the difficulty, and it is sincerely to be hoped that no attempt will be made in this direction.

The steamer *Glenlyon* arrived at Shanghai on the 21st instant, and the steamer *China* left the same port on the 22nd instant.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the Sergeants of Her Majesty's 28th Regiment intend giving their first dramatic performance in Hongkong this evening, at the Garrison Theatre. A varied and liberal bill has been issued, which should draw a good house. The band of the regiment will be present.

The proposal to establish an Imperial Museum for India and the Colonies on the Victoria Embankment first made by Dr. Forbes Watson, which we noticed some time back, appears to be finding favour at home. The Lord Mayor was to take the chair at a meeting to be held on the 20th of March in the Egyptian Hall, at the Mansion House, in favour of the proposal. Among the public bodies which had memorialized her Majesty's Government in support of the proposal are the corporations of Bath, Bristol, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Norwich, Oxford, Bolton, Dewsbury, Falmouth, Hastings, Leicester, Paisley, and Southampton, and the Chambers of Commerce of Bradford, Bristol, Dewsbury, Dundee, Exeter, Edinburgh, Falmouth, Huddersfield, Liverpool, Manchester, Nottingham, Southampton, and Sunderland.

A writer in a contemporary gives the following, which there can be little doubt he has evolved out of his own imagination:—I hear some very funny stories as to the behaviour of the Chinese Ambassadors and their suite during their stay in Paris. Their Excellencies seemed to think that they had a right to all the portable furniture of the house, and two of their body servants were calmly carrying away the eider down pillows of the best bedroom for the use of their Excellencies during their railway journey, when the indignant proprietress of the house pounced upon them and insisted upon the pillows being restored to the beds from which they had been taken. The Chinamen were utterly unable to comprehend her gesticulations and exclamations, but stoutly refused to part with the pillows. Then there was a battle-royal, at which their Excellencies looked on serenely, the while they gently plied their elaborate fans. There was no end of grimacing and jabbering on the part of the ambassadorial body-guard, and a corresponding illimitability of gesture and shrill vociferation on the part of the irate owner of the pillows. At last the lady carried the day, and as the discomfited Celestials drove away she shouted defiantly to the interpreter, in a Transatlantic twang which left no doubt of her nationality:—"Tell the old fool there's no time for nonsense. I guess it's no use scrimmaging with a woman in this country." Whether or no the interpreter faithfully transmitted that message to their Excellencies I cannot tell, but it needed little interpretation to acquaint these secret foreigners with the fact that the women of the West are rather more awkward customers to deal with than the small-footed, almond-eyed specimens of the sex with which they are familiar in their own country. It is possible they may have further proof of this fact before they leave our own country if they try any of those little strokes with the bedclothes. On the whole, I do not envy those on whom the task of entertaining the Embassy in London devolves."

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

23rd March.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

OBTAINING GOODS UNDER THE FALSE PRETENCES.

Cheng Asing, a bricklayer, was charged by Yung Assi, master of the Tai Yik carpenter's shop in Stanley-street, with obtaining from him thirty catties of cement, valued at $1.30 and a hammer, value $2, under false pretences stating the goods were for Fung Atze, a bricklayer in the employ of the complainant.

The prisoner denied the charge, but the evidence was too strong against him, and he was sentenced to four months' hard labour.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

William Gregory and James Knight, privates in H.M. 28th Regiment, were charged with disorderly conduct and breaking a private chair belonging to Mr. Lammert. The prosecutor did not appear, and the prisoners were discharged.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Chun Ating, a coolie, and Tam Ayik, a cowherd, were charged by P.C. 542, with cruelty to animals in that they were carrying a calf slung to a bamboo by the legs with his head and body hanging down.

The first prisoner said he was hired by the second to carry the calf to Pokfulum.

The second prisoner said his master told him to take the animal to Pokfulum, and as it became too tired to walk he had to hire a coolie to assist him to carry it.

The first prisoner was discharged, and the second was fined 10 cents.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

Sam Aman, a married woman, was charged by Fong Akau, a widow woman, with kidnapping her child Mak Asui, seven years of age, on the 24th October, 1875.

The prosecutrix said on that date in Macao, the prisoner asked her to let her have the child to go with her to her uncle to get some food. She never brought back the child, and prosecutrix had looked for it ever since. She never saw the prisoner till yesterday in Hongkong. Some other seamstresses in Macao knew that the prisoner took away her child, as they saw her do so. She made a report to the Macao police at the time.

The case was remanded until the 26th instant.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

23rd March.

BEFORE H. G. THOMSETT, ESQ.

THE STEAMSHIP "JEDDAH."

John O. Whyte, third engineer of the British steamship *Jeddah*, was summoned by J. L. Clark, the master, for on the 16th instant when the vessel was in Saigon being drunk and disorderly, assaulting a supercargo, and abusing the chief engineer while in the execution of his duty.

The captain said when the prisoner came on board drunk it was reported to him that he had assaulted two Chinchow men.

Thos. Evans, the chief officer, said he was awakened by a noise on deck, and going there found the prisoner drunk and saw him strike the supercargo. The prisoner threatened to throw the supercargo overboard. He ordered the prisoner to his room, when he made use of very abusive and insulting language to him. He called the chief engineer, and they had to use force to get the prisoner to his room.

John Young, the chief engineer, said the prisoner was drunk and making use of very abusive language. He got the second and fourth engineers to assist to get him to his cabin.

The prisoner said he went on board at 1.30 a.m. with a friend who fell overboard, and he jumped after him, giving his jacket to the man in charge of the gangway. He could not rescue the man, and he returned to the ship and told the second engineer that he thought his friend was drowned. They then talked together, when a Chinchow man interfered and he told him to mind his own business, and as he would not do so he struck him. Subsequently the Chinchow man threatened to throw him overboard, and he gave him a shaking for it. The chief officer then came out of his room and commenced crying out for irons, and being in an excited state, he dare say hearing this he made use of improper language to him, for which he was now very sorry. No steps were taken to pick his friend up. The row was going on, and he did not think any one knew of the man being overboard. He found out the next day that his friend, who belonged to the *Carisbrooke*, had got safely on board of the *Montgomeryshire*.

The prisoner was fined $5.

KIUKIANG.

The annual meeting of Land Renters was held at Kiukiang on the 10th January, when the report of the Municipal Council was read. Owing to the absence, however, of the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Shaw, no accounts were rendered, and the meeting adjourned till these could be prepared.—The adjourned meeting was held on the 9th March, when it was stated that, so far as could be made out, the accounts showed a deficit of Tls. 634. They had not been properly kept by Mr. Shaw, and the figures laid before the meeting were extracted from a cash book kept by his shroff.—It was resolved to forward this statement to Mr. Shaw, for his examination and explanation; and to have the accounts properly audited by an outsider, in future.—Messrs. Bean, Grant, and Kopsch were elected a Municipal Council for the ensuing year.—The usual call of Tls. 15 per lot was agreed to.—A scheme proposed by Mr. Kopsch for the general levy of Wharfage Dues on all merchandise, Foreign and Chinese alike, was considered and referred to the Council, with instructions to obtain the approval of the Chinese authorities and of H.M. Minister if they thought desirable.—*N. C. Daily News.*

ICHANG.

We hear reports of renewed disturbances at Ichang, apparently a continuation of the first affair which we mentioned a few days ago, and attributed, we believe, to the same cause—the premature planting of the boundary stones of the new Concession. The people have pulled down the house tenanted by the members of the "Inland Mission," and Messrs. Dick and May (the Harbour-master) have been mobbed with brick-bats and bamboos, and obliged to take refuge in their boats.—*N. C. Daily News.*

AFFAIRS IN THE VATICAN.

The *Italie* publishes some interesting information as to the present state of affairs in the Vatican. While Cardinals Antonelli and Patrizi were still living, it says, they exercised a certain moderating influence over the Pope's proceedings which will now probably be far more aggressive and fanatical than hitherto. The present Secretary of State, Cardinal Sinconi, has but little personal communication with his Holiness, who is now entirely in the hands of Cardinal Bilio and the new vicar-general, Cardinal Monaco La Valletta. Cardinal Bilio, who is the author of the Syllabus, wishes the Pope to disregard the rules for the summoning of conclaves, and to designate either himself or Monaco as his successor in the Holy See. They urge in justification of this extreme measure the critical position of the Church, and they are preparing a series of uncompromising decrees against science, society, and the State. The thunders of the Vatican are to be first directed against Italy and Germany; and in order to secure unconditional obedience on the part of the clergy in the attack which is to be made on the civil power only such bishops will have their appointments confirmed by the Pope as can be relied upon to support the Curia under all circumstances. "Blind obedience and unswerving unity of action" is to be in future the motto of the Church. As the first step in this new policy, an encyclical is to be issued in which the Pope will recapitulate all the grievances suffered by the Church since the beginning of the present century; enlarge on the attachment, in the midst of all kinds of difficulties and vicissitudes, of the clergy and their flocks to the faith; and describe the present state of the Church in the various countries of Europe. In conclusion, his Holiness will remark on the progress made by the Church in America, and exhort the ecclesiastical authorities, the clergy, and the laity to face boldly and uncompromisingly the trials which await them.

A man of immense wealth, finding himself on the point of death, desired a friend who was present to reach him a drawer, in which was an old shirt, that he might put it on. Being asked why he should wish to change his linen when he was so ill, he replied, "Because I am told the shirt I die in must be the nurse's perquisite, and this is good enough for her."—This is as bad as the old woman who with her last breath blew out an inch of candle, "Because," said she "I can see to die in the dark!"

HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 9th February.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

We have passed an eventful week since the date of my last letter, but nevertheless there is a paucity of home news of a nature adapted to the taste of the foreign resident in China. Yesterday the Queen opened Parliament in person (the fourth session of her ninth Parliament). To read the papers, a person absent from London would naturally arrive at the conclusion that the affair had been conducted in a matter-of-course, humdrum, uninteresting sort of manner, and as these same journals are very apt to become sensational and to fly into ecstasies over the launch of a steamer, or the opening of a benevolent society, with the smell of a good lunch in the wind, I am driven to the conclusion that yesterday's programme was guilty of the omission of providing accommodation for the gentlemen of the Press, or of allowing those peculiar facilities on which the art of penny-a-lining so essentially depends. In fact, it is only in the *Court Circular* that anything approaching a correct account of the pageant can be obtained, and even there I notice several omissions. For instance, I declare that I saw with my own eyes, the Princes Albert Victor and George Frederick (the two eldest sons of the Prince of Wales) in one of the State carriages, and yet I cannot find any mention of them in the official programme. Again, on the return of the procession, the Prince and Princess of Wales were in a carriage by themselves, which immediately preceded that in which the Queen sat (the last in the procession); and the curious thing was, that whilst all the other vehicles in the procession had either six or eight horses each, the carriage which contained the Heir Apparent and his wife had only two. I suppose this carries out the Black Prince's motto of *Ich Dien*. The Queen had a new carriage, fitted with glass round the sides, so as to do away with the idea, I suppose, that she fears being shot at.

There were six carriages drawn by six horses each, and the Queen's carriage with eight cream coloured horses. These with their surroundings and belongings, their gorgeous trappings, their gaudy decorations, their coachmen, footmen, outriders, heralds, equerries, men-at-arms, beefeaters, horse-guards, mounted bands, and every circumstance of pomp and pageantry that could be devised or conceived, formed a *tout ensemble* which really dazzled the sight and startled the imagination. Every detail, even to the horses' hoofs had been elaborated to the utmost. The animals themselves looked magnificent; the dresses of the servants seemed new and redounded in massive lace. The crowd was enormous, far beyond anything I ever saw before, and the behaviour of the people was exemplary. The enthusiasm was very marked and decided, both for the Prince of Wales and the Queen; it was neither noisy nor boisterous, but universal and respectful. The Queen, I thought, looked pale, but seemed intensely delighted, I might almost say excited, at the enthusiasm which greeted her.

As this account differs from what I see stated in the papers I deem it necessary to give it *in extenso*. For what occurred in the Houses of Parliament I must refer my readers to the usual sources. *The Times* of this morning especially. The Chinese Envoy was present in the House of Lords, but I am not aware of how much he witnessed of the outdoor pageant. I should suppose that the assemblage of such a crowd, numbering at least a million, with the precise order and decorum which prevailed, must have struck him, if he saw it, as something especially remarkable.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Leaving this matter aside, and having no other political home topic to mention, I must proceed to dilate upon some new phases of the Eastern Question which have been developed during the week. In the first place, Europe was startled last Tuesday by telegraphic advices from Constantinople to the effect that Midhat, the great reformer, the inventor of the Ottoman Magna Charta, the Grand Vizier elect, had been suddenly dismissed and sent out of the country. A variety of conflicting rumours as to the cause of this unexpected step have been industriously and ingeniously circulated, but I fancy the true thread of the narrative will be found to be the following. Midhat is by no means a discreet man, but makes a free use of his tongue, and owing to his late success in not only having had his constitution confirmed by a *Hatti*, but made into the card which trumped the Conference, he had become lifted off his legs. To give an instance of his demonstrative disposition, he notually told the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* that Lord Salisbury would be denounced by his colleagues for having sided with General Ignatieff. It must be understood that the drift of Midhat's constitution was to limit and restrict the power of the Sultan, casting all responsibility on the Council, of which he himself, as Grand Vizier, was the head. He seems to have carried this doctrine too far, for he insisted that the initiative of all measures to be proposed should rest with himself. This initiative the Sultan claimed the right to control. Hence it seems that Midhat and the Sultan had had several quarrels, and it is quite clear that Midhat behaved in a discourteous and a dictatorial manner. Whatever the topics of disagreement were, Midhat was certainly heard to use language of a threatening nature, to the effect that he would carry his points in spite of the Sultan, and as certainly he corresponded with men of his own political creed, ardent reformers, zealous radicals, wrong-headed revolutionists and the like, either suggesting or entertaining steps for the carrying out of his extreme measures. Now Midhat had been instrumental in deposing both Abdul Aziz and Murad, consequently the Sultan would naturally feel nervous at finding such a Minister acting in open defiance of him.

It need hardly be said that amongst the old Turkish party, whom Midhat had ousted, he was deemed a most dangerous man, and as this party have the ear of the Sultan, through the brother of the Sultan's wife, the best information and the worst construction of Midhat's acts would be diligently communicated. Some letters of Midhat's fell into his enemies' hands, which distinctly proved that either by means of a mob demonstration, or by the restoration of Murad (who is hopelessly imbecile) or by some coercive steps, he aimed at the dictatorship. Moreover, Midhat seemed bent upon provoking a war with Russia, and exulting over his victory at the Conference, he was disposed to render himself disagreeable to the Powers. He insisted on Servia giving guarantees for keeping the peace which were simply impracticable, and he clearly meant to disturb negotiations in this manner so as to defy Russia and to oppress Servia. The Sultan sent for him several times, but he excused himself in anything but a courteous manner. On Monday morning, however, he received a mandate which he could not elude, and he went. After entering the Palace, he was arrested and compelled to surrender the seals of office. Then those implacatory letters were shown to him, and the option was given to him of a trial on a charge of high treason or banishment from the realm. He chose the latter. A steamer was ready in waiting to convey him to any place he might select. He chose Brindisi, but said he had no money. The sum of five hundred pounds was given to him, he was hurried on board, and the steamer immediately started.

Edhem Pasha was nominated Grand Vizier. The *Hatti* announcing the appointment attributed the fall of Midhat to personal reasons, quoted the Sultan's right to banish people whose presence he may deem inimical to the State under clause 113 of the new constitution, and not only repeated the assurance that all promised reforms should be carried out, but stated that foreigners would be engaged to reorganise the finances. Edhem took the lead on the Turkish side at the Conference, and, although an enlightened statesman, well up in European politics, he is by no means an ardent reformer. He will doubtless grant as much as he deems necessary, but there seems no room to doubt his desire to restore peace by purging the administration of abuses.

So much for the Turkish *coup d'état*. Up to the fall of Midhat, the negotiations between Turkey and Servia seem to have proceeded at a limping pace, but since then progress has been made. The basis of the Sultan's terms are:—

"1. The formation of insurgent bands in Servia shall be strictly prohibited.

"2. No Secret Society hostile to the Turkish Empire shall be allowed to exist in the Principality.

"3. The Turkish flag to be hoisted over the fortresses of Shabatz, Belgrade, Semendria, and Gladova, by the side of the Servian ensign; as was stipulated in the Treaties of 1868, when the Servian fortresses were evacuated by the Turkish forces.

"4. Permission for a Turkish Consul to reside in Belgrade.

"5. Jews and Armenians to have all the rights and privileges enjoyed by other Servian citizens.

"All other points to be concluded on the basis of the *status quo ante bellum*."

I believe that Servia has accepted these, that an Envoy will be sent to Constantinople immediately, and that peace will be concluded. Regarding Montenegro there seems a hitch in the negotiations: Austria objects to the aggrandisement of Montenegro, and Italy objects to Montenegro having a port on the Adriatic. Both these points the Sultan, it is said, would otherwise grant.

The next important move on the board was the Russian circular. This was kept back until within a few days of the opening of our Parliament, the object being to provide the Opposition with a weapon wherewith to attack the Government. Happily, no leading Liberal is so infatuated as to pin any faith on Russian promises, so Prince Gortschakoff's move failed. The circular is a diplomatic document of great ability. It is in harmony with, and is, in fact, a continuation of, the policy pursued by General Ignatieff during the Conference. The Russian Government are determined that, if possible, Russia shall not be put in the wrong. The co-operation of the other Powers has been zealously maintained, and will be maintained until the last, so that the Great Powers shall find it impossible to condemn the Cabinet of St. Petersburg if the Czar is ultimately found undertaking to execute the wishes and enforce the demands upon which all the Powers are agreed. We for ourselves may declare that we are satisfied with what we have done, but we cannot gravely blame Russia if she proceeds to accomplish what we have all joined in desiring. In the face of this circular, even the fall of Midhat ceases to have a special importance, for the Circular is considered generally as the prelude of a more determined policy on the part of Russia. Evidently if Russia had wished not to resume active steps she would not have taken a separate initiative, and would have sheltered herself behind the collective retreat of Europe. The Circular proves that the Eastern Question is not closed, seeing that it is opening again. It is asserted that the Peace Party at St. Petersburg has thus judged the publication of the Circular, and that it was to prevent its publication that the indiscretion was committed of communicating its contents to *The Times* a week ago, or more.

ENGLISH POLICY ON THE QUESTION.

The next move which I have to record is the proceedings in Parliament last night upon the discussion which followed the Address. To-day's *Times* contains the debate as well as summary thereof, and to this I must refer my readers for details. The gist of the whole affair is this. The Opposition advocates the policy of our continuing to act with Russia, and enforce, by coercion, on Turkey, the proposals which the Conference unanimously recommended, the argument being that the threat of our intention would bring the Sultan on his knees. I must observe, in this place, that I was wrong in attributing the reticence of the leaders of the Opposition to an approval of the action of the Government in the Eastern Question. The Government utterly resist and condemn this policy. The plain and palpable truth is, that Russia is a Power we have to fear, and that our duty is to counteract her ambitious designs by all becoming means; and that in furtherance of this aim we should support Turkey simply because the conquest of that country, if Russia can accomplish it at all, will certainly exhaust her. But we must do our utmost to induce the Turk to purge his administration, or he must die out, and we must abandon him to his fate because of his cruelties in Bulgaria. The Government cannot say this in so many words, because it would appear inhuman and selfish, and might induce the Sultan to expect aid from us. Thus, therefore replied Lord Derby yesterday, that since last May the Sultan had been given to understand that no assistance could be expected from England, that the issue of peace or war rested now not with Europe, but with one State, and, indeed, almost with one man in that State, whose responsibility to history was tremendous if he refused time to the Porte for reformation and vindicated Christianity by bloodshed. He was careful to guard himself against pledging the nation to "inaction" in any and every event. We shall stand ready to safeguard the national interests, and to see that philanthropy is not a mask for ambition and aggrandisement, and we shall steadfastly decline to draw the sword or even to brandish it sheathed against a Power which had the right to accept or to reject the recommendations of Europe, and preferred to reject them, upon its own risk and responsibility. Leaving the Constitution apart for time to judge of, the Porte, as Lord Derby said, is trying to carry out many of the identical measures recommended by the Conference; while, as he also remarked, no Government in the world is so bad as that jumbled mosaic of Administration which the delegates were obliged to advocate. The concluding words of Lord Derby were extremely grave. He said the Ministry believed they had done what was right; he was certain they had done what seemed right. If European peace should be happily preserved by their exertions and anxieties it would be a rich reward, and Lord Salisbury would count his labours abundantly repaid. If war must come—and it was too possible—they would hold on in the same course to lessen the shock and mitigate the consequences.

What followed from Lord Salisbury completely stultified the Opposition, the leaders of which thought, from his doings at the Conference, that he had Russian leanings and a disposition to enforce the conclusions arrived at. In fact, a split in the Cabinet was supposed to exist on the point. Never was a greater mistake made. Addressing himself directly to the analysis of this remarkable scheme of European coercion, with its involved idea of military promenades, and big words instead of big guns, Lord Salisbury pointed out that no British Government could go into such a partnership of bluster without being ready to strike as well as threaten. To strike we should have to send our fleet to the Bosphorus, and "if you succeed, what do you do?" "You destroy the Ottoman dynasty and the Ottoman Government; you give the signal for confusion and anarchy in every part of the Empire; you announce that the Ottoman nation has been struck to death by Christian swords; and you announce this to populations armed, excited, and desperate. What could be the result of such a policy? Only the most frightful exaggeration of the worst scenes that have yet taken place in Turkey."

"I do not think there will be a division on the Address, for I cannot fancy that on such a platform the Liberal leaders can command even half their shattered party.

I must mention that whilst the Conference was being held, the Russian Ambassador in London called on Lord Derby and made the following proposal from Prince Gortschakoff in the event of Turkey proving obstinate.

1.—The occupation of Bosnia by an Austrian force.

2.—The occupation of Bulgaria by a Russian force.

3.—The entrance of the united fleets of all nations into the Bosphorus.

Prince Gortschakoff added that he believed the threat of taking these measures would be sufficient to accomplish these objects. It would force the Porte to accept the terms proposed to it; it would avert war (the Prince did not state what war), and it would ensure the better treatment (*assurer le sort*) of the Eastern Christians.

Lord Derby replied that, in the actual state of men's minds, there was considerable danger in employing threats of material force. They could not fail to produce irritation at Constantinople, and might have the effect of inducing the Sultan and his advisers, who are now disposed to act with great prudence, to change their course and rush into war. Were such threats to become publicly known in Turkey, they would have the worst effect on the Mohammedan population, and might not improbably lead to outbreaks by which the Christian population would suffer.

I must say that two things puzzle me. While the Conference was sitting (on the 15th ult.) Lord Salisbury made a speech of a most menacing character, setting forth the danger the Porte was running by refusing all concession, and declaring that, if the refusal were persisted in, England would dissociate herself from all responsibility, no matter what consequences might befall Turkey. That cannot be reconciled with what Lord Derby said last night, which, moreover, Lord Salisbury endorsed. Again, how about Sir Henry Elliot? He thwarted Lord Salisbury all through the Conference. He said to the deputation which waited on him before he left Constantinople, that matters were in a most promising state, and as he said he would be back in a few months, he implied that he had not been recalled. Now Lord Derby seems to be of the same mind as Sir H. Elliot, and Lord Salisbury seems to agree with Lord Derby although he disagreed with Sir Henry! That looks like a little botheration!

At all events, the Czar continues to mobilize troops in Bessarabia, where he has massed 300,000 men, and he is clearly arranging to send them through Roumania and across the Danube. He will soon have gone too far to retreat, and the expedition is likely to ruin him. Austria will stop him if she dare, but the Czar must have made complications which may check her. The Turks are not fortifying the rear of Constantinople, making it clear that they rely upon our occupying it in case of their reverse.

TRADE RETURNS AND STATISTICS.

I must now give you a few commercial statistics. The Board of Trade returns for January display the startling result that our exports for last month had dwindled down to £16,000,000, whilst our imports had risen to £33,000,000. It is clear we cannot afford this very much longer. The result seems so incredible that *The Times* doubts the correctness of the figures, which idea stands corroborated by the statement that whilst the Board estimate the stock of Cotton on 31st December last at 1,880,000 bales, it was really only 588,000. Surely the matter should be enquired into.

Jute statistics display a marvellous result. In 1873 the export from India was 364 cwt. In 1858 it was 927,000 cwt.; in 1863 it was 2,628,000 cwt; in 1873 it was 7,680,912 cwt. That must be better than gold mining, I should say.

The total imports at New York during 1876 were $305,364,638. This is 35 millions less than the previous year, 127 millions less than in 1872, and less than any year since 1868. More than 26 millions are specie, of which nearly one-half arrived during December. There are of dry goods 81 millions, and of general merchandise 193 millions. Both have largely decreased as compared with previous years, but the specie importation is double that of 1875, and four times that of 1874. The decline in imports has caused a decline in the Customs revenues. The duties paid in 1876 were $94,662,668, 11 millions less than 1875, and 17 millions less than 1874. The New York import trade is an index in every respect to that of the entire country, New York importing about two-thirds of the total. In exports New York sends about one-half of the produce of the country, and her exports for 1876 were $275,530,984, an increase of 19 millions over 1875, but a decrease compared with previous years. The specie exports of the year were $43,097,102, 24 millions less than the preceding year. Of specie and produce together, the total—318 and two-third millions—is less than for several years past. The influx of specie, combined with the decline in imports and the lessened demand for gold to pay duties, have reduced the gold premium to the lowest figures it has touched since June 17th, 1862. Last week 105¾ was touched, though there has since been a slight advance. There is in this the only sign of hope visible in American trade returns. Our Transatlantic cousins are approaching specie payments more closely than at any time since the civil war began, and this by the inexorable laws of trade, without the intervention of Congress.

THE CHINESE AMBASSADOR.

Kwoh Sung-tao, Envoy Extraordinary of the Emperor of China, was presented to the Queen on Wednesday by the Earl of Derby. Sir Thomas Wade, the English Ambassador to China, was also present, and he introduced some members of the suite.

The *World* hears that the Chinese Ambassador has addressed the Home Secretary, pleading for a mitigation of the sentence passed on the drunken ruffian who last week assaulted a Chinaman attached to the Embassy. A Chinese lady, wife of one of the Staff, accompanies the Embassy. Her name, translated, signifies "Tottering Lily of Fascination," "Tottering" implying the possession of very small feet, is an enviable accomplishment among the Chinese.

THE CHINESE MISSIONARY TO AMERICA.

The Old World is returning a compliment to the New. From Minnesota it is reported that Wang-foo-choo, a Buddhist missionary, has been labouring in the American vineyard in vain. He has been asking the Minneapolitan Christians to listen to the doctrines of the "Luther of the East," and turn to good deeds and a life of contemplation. But his labours have resulted in a signal failure, notwithstanding the favour which any new faith meets in the eyes of those for whom Christianity is not good enough. His doctrines are not wanted in Minnesota and especially in Minneapolis, where any theological novelty is almost certain to find followers. The Reverend Wang Foo Choo is therefore likely to return to the Chinese Society for the Propagation of Nothingness, and declare that the Western Barbarians in the land of A-mer-ika are not worth saving, and in due course on receipt of his remittance from the Treasurer, will sail *viâ* San Francisco, with much the same message as Thangbrand, King Olaf's priest, returned from his fatal expedition to Iceland.

ADULTERATED TEA.

At the Court of Criminal Appeal on Saturday, the Lord Chief Baron and other learned Judges gave confirmation to a conviction against James William Foster, who was charged at the Quarter Sessions at Leicester with obtaining money by false pretences, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Representing himself to be a tradesman in business at Leicester, the prisoner went to an innkeeper, named Elizabeth Beckworth, and sold her sixteen one-pound packages of tea, saying it was good tea. The packages, however, really only contained a quarter of a pound of tea each, the rest being made up of sand, quartz, and oxide of iron. For each package Mrs. Beckworth paid two shillings and threepence, the purchase altogether coming to the sum of one-pound sixteen shillings. When she found out what stuff she had got, she remonstrated with the prisoner, and he offered her two pounds of good tea "to say no more about it." It was urged in the prisoner's defence that the "tea" was called China "lie" (*Anglice*, dregs) tea, and was adulterated in China. In support of this, Mr. Simmons, a wholesale dealer of Birmingham, said that he had sold the packages to the prisoner for one shilling and fourpence each, he himself having purchased them at a bonded warehouse in London at one shilling and twopence each. Public opinion will quite endorse the decision of their lordships. Adulteration is bad enough in any form, but the adulteration of an article in such general request as tea becomes a matter of very serious consequence indeed. It is pleasant to think of "the cups that cheer, but not inebriate;" but it is a gloomy thought to entertain that we may possibly be sipping a mixture largely composed of "sand, quartz, and oxide of iron," with a medicum of tea put in just by way of giving it a slightly genuine flavour.

TWO VETERANS.

Can anybody realise what the life of Lady Pleasance Smith encompasses, the lady who died at Lowestoft on Saturday in her one hundred and fourth year? When she was born Benjamin Franklin was in England endeavouring to avert the difficulties that soon after resulted in the American War of Independence. The affair with the tea ships in Boston Harbour had not occurred; and she would hear in her youth of Washington and his campaign, and of the birth of a new Anglo-Saxon nation, as in later years she traced the career of young Wellesley throughout, until it was crowned with the honours given to the victor of Waterloo. Warren Hastings was appointed Governor-General of India the year she was born, and she might have attended his trial in its early days as a girl of thirteen. All our greatest Indian victories have been won within the compass of her observation. She was

THE PORTUGUESE IN AFRICA.

The Portuguese papers report the sailing of an expedition to Mozambique, on the East Coast of Africa, which is to commence the public works about to be executed in that province. The party consists of about 120 persons well provided with all that is necessary for the purposes of science, defence, and comfort. The Government has voted the sum of £89,000 to be expended on the different objects to be carried out during the present year.

A German translation of Dr. Georg Brandes's admirable work on Ferdinand Lassalle, the well-known political writer of the beginning of this century, has appeared from the firm of Franz Duncker, in Berlin. Dr. Brandes has in the press a volume on Søren Kierkegaard, the Danish philosopher.

The *Cologne Gazette* says that the Pope will confer the dignity of Cardinal at the next consistory on the Archbishops of Salzburg, Vienna, and Rheims, the Bishop of Poitiers, and some Italian bishops. The Roman correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge* writes that the Archbishops of Saragossa and Santiago will also be created cardinals.

A butcher of some eminence was lately in company with several ladies at a game of whist, where having lost two or three rubbers, one of the ladies, addressing him, asked, "Pray, sir, what are the stakes now?" To which, ever-mindful of his occupation, he replied, "Madam, the best rump I cannot sell lower than tenpence-half-penny a pound."

A Syrian convert to Christianity was urged by his employer to work on Sunday, but he declined. "But," said the master, "Does not your Bible say that, if a man has an ass or an ox that falls into a pit on the Sabbathday, he may pull him out?" "Yes," answered the convert; "but if the ass has a habit of falling into the same pit every Sabbath day, then the man should either fill up the pit or sell the ass."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPIUM.

FRIDAY, 23rd March.

Ordinary chests of Patna placed to-day at $583½, and select chests at $586½. Nothing reported in other kinds.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand..... 3/10¾
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight. 3/10½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight 3/10
Credits, at 6 months' sight 3/11½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight..... 3/11½
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, sight..... 223½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, sight..... 223½
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight..... 72½
Private, 30 days' sight..... 73½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—31 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—$620 per share.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$2,050 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company—$205 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$540 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$150 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—40 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—10 per cent. discount.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 100 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$50 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan—£103 10s. Ex. 4s. 1½d.

SALES ON MARCH 23RD, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

American Flour—500 bags (50lbs.), at $1.33, Lung Yee to travelling trader.
Shellfish—30 bags, at $11.70, by Yee Sang Chong to travelling trader.
California Fungus—20 bags, at $18.50, by Kwong Sang Tai to travelling trader.
White Wax—3 pieces, at $55.50, by Kwong Wing Shing to travelling trader.
Mushrooms—6 cases, at $45.00, by Chun Chong to travelling trader.
Seaweed—(cuttings) 40 cases, at $4.10, by Hing Tai to travelling trader.
Melon Seeds—30 bags, at $7.05, by Hing Tai to travelling trader.
Inferior Cardamons—50 bags, at $13.20, by Hop Hing to travelling trader.
Brown Sugar—660 bags at $3.98, by Hop Hing to local trader.
Saigon Rice—15,000 piculs, at $1.68, by Kwong Hing Chong to local trader.
Sugar Candy—500 packages, at $9.05, by Ying Loong to travelling trader.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & CO.'S ENGINEER.)

March 23rd.

Barometer—9 A.M.	30.104
Barometer—1 P.M.	30.036
Barometer—4 P.M.	29.904
Thermometer—9 A.M.	69
Thermometer—1 P.M.	75
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	74½
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	69
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	73
Thermometer—4 P.M.	74
Thermometer—Maximum	75
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	66½

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

March 23rd.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.	Hongkong. Previous day at 4 P.M.	Hongkong. On date at 10 A.M.	Amoy. Previous day at 4 P.M.	Amoy. On date at 10 A.M.	Shanghai. Previous day at 4 P.M.	Shanghai. On date at 10 A.M.	Nagasaki. Previous day at 4 P.M.	Nagasaki. On date at 10 A.M.
Barometer	30.06	30.00	29.93	30.00	30.91	30.24	—	—
Ther'mtr attached	67.5	69.0	—	—	63.0	66.0	—	—
Direction of Wind	SE	SSE	S	calm	SE	NNE	—	—
Force	4	3	4	0	7	3	—	—
Dry Thermometer	67.0	68.0	65.0	65.0	61.0	46.0	—	—
Wet Thermometer	64.0	68.0	61.0	63.0	60.0	45.0	—	—
Weather	bcm	ocm	f.	o.h.	qrtz.	o.c.	—	—
Hours' Rain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

BAROMETER, level of the sea in inches, tens, and hundreds.

THERMOMETER, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.

DIRECTION OF WIND, is registered every two points, N., N.N.E., N.E., &c.

FORCE OF WIND.—0 calm, 1 to 3 light breeze, 3 to 5 moderate, 5 to 7 fresh, 7 to 8 strong, 8 to 10 heavy, 10 to 12 violent.

STATE OF WEATHER.—R. Clear blue sky. C. Cloudy. D. Drizzly. F. Fog. G. Foggy. H. Hail. L. Lightning. M. Misty. O. Overcast. P. Passing showers. Q. Squally. R. Rainy. S. Snowy. T. Thunder. U. Bad, threatening. V. Visibility. W. Sleety. Z. Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification.

RAIN.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24, and the quantity of water fallen indicated to inches tens, and hundreds.

ADVT.—"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS." [A286 1862 Aug. 26.

FOR SALE.

ERNEST IRROY & Co.'s CELEBRATED DRY CHAMPAGNE, CARTE BLANCHE, in Quarts and Pints.
Apply to SANDER & Co.,
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1m 443 Hongkong, 21st March, 1877.

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PRICE TWO DOLLARS.
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Messrs. GEORGE FALCONER & Co.
Messrs. BROADBEAR, ANTHONY & Co.
Messrs. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
1910 Hongkong, 30th November, 1876.

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NEW GOODS in every Department of LADIES' OUTFITTING.

SPRING SILKS!
A Nice Assortment of CHECKS and STRIPES, specially adapted to Spring Wear.
BLACK SILKS! PLAIN COLOURED SILKS!
SPRING DRESS GOODS.
The EMPRESS STRIPED MOHAIRS, STRIPED LUSTRES, PLAIN COLOURED LUSTRES, WASHING LAWNS.
NEW MATERIALS in BLACK DRESS GOODS, for Morning or Ordinary Wear.
The EMPRESS STRIPED MUSLINS.
NIAGARA STRIPES.
NEW SATINETTE MUSLINS.
FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS.
A Large Assortment of WASHING MATERIALS.

NEW PRINTS!
A Splendid Assortment of FRENCH and MANCHESTER PRINTED, our own registered Patterns, Warranted Fast Colours.

WHITE QUILTINGS, MARSELLAS, PIQUES.
SPRING COSTUMES AND WRAPPERS.
SPRING HOSIERY.
PLAIN and STRIPED SILK HOSE.
WHITE and STRIPED LISLE THREAD HOSE.
WHITE and STRIPED COTTON HOSE.
SPRING SCARVES and TIES.
COLLARS and CUFFS.
NEW TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS, from Paris.
UNTRIMMED HATS and BONNETS.
NEW RIBBONS, LACES, FEATHERS, FLOWERS.
A Large Stock of BABY LINEN and LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING.

DRESSMAKING!
Our DRESSMAKER has recently arrived from England, bringing the latest fashions. From the experience she has had in best London houses, she is quite perfect in fitting and style altogether new to this Colony.

MILLINERY by a FIRST-CLASS HAND.

SAYLE AND CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET, HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE,
(Just landed, ex Steamship "HESPERIA").
H. PIPER & Co.'s CELEBRATED CHAMPAGNE,
CARTE BLANCHE, CARTE BLANCHE SEC, and CARTE DORÉE, in Quarts and Pints.
Also, the Well-known
OTARD, DUPUY & Co.'s BRANDY, in Cases of 12 Quart Bottles.
And
A Small Lot of MÉDOC CLARET, in Quart Bottles.
Apply to L. L. BUSH.
tf 368 Hongkong, 7th March, 1877.

FOR SALE.

A TWO-MASTED LIGHTER, 61½ feet Length, 16½ feet Breadth, 6 feet Depth of Hold, about 60 Tons Carrying Capacity, with Two SAILS, TWO CHAINS, ONE ANCHOR, &c., &c.
And
A TWO-MASTED LIGHTER, of about 60 Tons Carrying Capacity, with ONE ANCHOR and ONE CHAIN.
Apply to
J. M. ARMSTRONG.
369 Hongkong, 7th March, 1877.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.
Apply to SIEMSSEN & Co.
tf 941 Hongkong, 21st June, 1876.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown
} CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

COLLINGS'S PATENT TYPHOON AND BURGLAR PROTECTOR.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to apply the above to Windows and Venetians.
Apply to
C. E. COLLINGS, No. 20, Praya Central.
Messrs. WILSON & SALWAY, Architects.
R. G. ALFORD, Esq., Surveyor.

NOW ON SALE.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, *viâ* SUEZ CANAL	Nestor (str.)		Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	On or about 30th inst.
Do.	Anglo Saxon	C. Harrington	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	McNear	W. Taylor	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Korsör	L. C. Grove	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Mystic Bell	Plumer	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO *via* YHAMA	Belgic (str.)			O. & O. S. Co.	On 3rd prox., at 3 P.M.
Do. Do.	City of Tokio (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 14th prox., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Kashgar (str.)	Baker		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 29th inst., at noon.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Pei-ho (str.)	Lecointre		Messageries Maritimes	On 5th prox., at noon.
Do.	Cairnsmuir (str.)		Hongkong	Soey Shing	On 26th inst., at 6 P.M.
MANILA, *viâ* AMOY	Salvadora (str.)	Hormaechea	Hongkong	Brandão & Co.	On 26th inst., at 10 P.M.
YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO	Viking (str.)	Castle	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-day, at 1 P.M.
Do. Do.	Radnorshire (str.)		Hongkong	H. Kiser & Co.	This evening.
Do.	Sunda (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
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Do.	Khiva (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Antenor (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 27th inst.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Taiwan (str.)	M. Young	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at daylight.

Insurances.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE RISKS.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.
A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.
FIRE RISKS.
Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.
A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.
A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.
T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.
1335 Hongkong, 4th October, 1876.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the usual rates, subject to an immediate discount of 20 %.
Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in premia for Life Insurance in China.
Life Policies effected during the year 1875 Share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.
A. MACG. HEATON.
1435 Hongkong, 27th September, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
A discount of 20 % allowed
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1363 Hongkong 26th July, 1872.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one
FIRST-CLASS RISK,
at Current Rates.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
383 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 % on the premia.
NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1876.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of $10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %).
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents
tf 1063 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

Business Announcements.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA,
F. PEIL,
Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)

T. ALGAR,
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,
RENTS COLLECTED.
BROWN JONES & Co.,
UNDERTAKERS,
MOURNING STATIONERY, &c.,
MONUMENTS ERECTED,
20] 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

PUN-LUN,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
QUEEN'S ROAD, No. 56, UPSTAIRS,
Opposite the Oriental Bank, Hongkong.
SCALE OF PRICES:—
Carte de Visite, Single Person, 1 doz., $1.50
Cabinet Pictures..... 1 doz., $4.00
3m 23 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1877.

In consequence of SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, LEA and PERRINS have adopted
A NEW LABEL,
bearing their Signature,
LEA AND PERRINS,
which is placed on every bottle of
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
and without which none is genuine.
Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World. [52i 1705

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—This UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may, therefore, be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution. Sold in bottles only.
KEATING'S BON-BONS OR WORM-TABLETS, a Purely VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.
THOMAS KEATING, London, Export Chemist and 86i 1161] Druggist. [July 22

TRADE MARK.
ON A WREATH,
A LION RAMPANT GARDANT,
HOLDING A CROWN PROPER.
ELLWOOD'S
HATS AND HELMETS.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best remedy for
ACIDITY of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT and INDIGESTION, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.
DINNEFORD & CO.,
Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
521466] Agents—A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong. [8 Ap

E. P. & W. BALDWIN,
WILDEN WORKS,
Near
STOURPORT, ENGLAND.
SHEET IRON,
Branded
"BALDWIN-WILDEN,"
and
"SEVERN,"
TIN PLATES,
Branded
"EP & WB"
WR
"WILDEN,"
"UNICORN,"
"ARLEY,"
"STOUR."
STAMPING SHEETS,
BUTTON IRON,
SHEET IRON PICKLED,
COLD ROLLED
And CLOSE ANNEALED.
Export Agents—
BROOKER, DORE & Co.,
2, ROOD LANE, LONDON,
621 53] ENGLAND. [Jan. 6

OAKEY and SON'S EMERY and BLACK LEAD MILLS,
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.
OAKEYS' WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.
Packets, 3d. each; tins, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., & 4s. each.
OAKEYS' INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS, from 1s. 6d. each.
OAKEYS' SILVERSMITHS' SOAP (NON-MERCURIAL),
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-plate, Plate-Glass, Marble, &c. Tablets, 6d. each.
OAKEYS' GENUINE EMERY, GRAIN AND FLOUR.
OAKEYS' EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH.
OAKEYS' CABINET GLASS PAPER, WELLINGTON BLOCK BLACK LEAD, &c.
OAKEYS' GOODS SOLD EVERYWHERE by Ironmongers, Grocers, Oilmen, Brushmakers, Druggists, &c. [521 230

PERFUMERY.
J. & E. ATKINSON'S
Eau. Ylang Ylang—Frangipanne—and Sarcanthus. Old Brown Windsor Soap. Violet Powder. Florida Water. Prize Medals—London, Paris, Vienna, Cordova, Lima, Philadelphia, 1876.
Sold by all first-class dealers throughout the World.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-street, London.
The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours. [A171 503—3

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.
PICKLES AND SAUCES.
JAMS AND JELLIES.
ORANGE MARMALADE.
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS.
MUSTARD, VINEGAR.
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS.
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
PICKLED SALMON.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.
PURE SALAD OIL.
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES.
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.
PRESERVED BACON.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATES.
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may be had from all Storekeepers.
CAUTION.
To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.
All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks, and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars, and Tins.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYOR TO THE QUEEN,
963] SOHO SQUARE, LONDON. [June 24

Vessels on the Berth.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, MARSEILLES AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*KASHGAR*," Captain BAKER, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at Noon.
For further Particulars, apply to
ADAM LIND, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1877.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S.S. *BELGIC* will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 3rd April, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 2nd April. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.
For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.
G. B. EMORY,
Agent.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

ON THURSDAY, the 5th April, 1877, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "*PEI-HO*," Commandant LECOINTRE, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted till noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 4th April, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
H. DU POUEY,
Agent.
Hongkong, 23rd March 1877.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U.S. Mail Steamer *CITY OF TOKIO* will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 14th April, 1877, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, via Overland Railways.
A Steamer of the Mitsu Bishi S.S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.
At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of steamers to England, France, and Germany.
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 13th April. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 16, Praya Central.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, March 22nd, 1877.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—
ADELINE, German bark, Bies.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
ALICE MARY, British bark, Rogers.—Order.
ANAZI, British bark, Hill.—Captain.
ANGLO SAXON, British ship, Harrington.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
ANNA, German bark, Jessen.—Order.
ANNIE S. HALL, American bark, Nelson.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
BELLE OF OREGON, American bark, Merriman.—Rozario & Co.
CHINGTOO, British 3-m. sch., Baikie.—Borneo Company.
E. VON BEAULIEU, German bark, Schnieder.—Borneo Co.
ELLIDA, German bark, Winters.—Gas Co.
GLORY, Siamese bark, Thomson.—Chinese.
HANKOW, British steamer, Symington.—Siemssen & Co.
LIMA, German bark, Ellerbrook.—Melchers & Co.
LOUISE, German 3-m. schooner, Schierloh.—Ed. Schellhase & Co.
MCNEAR, American ship, Taylor.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
MONTGOMERYSHIRE, British steamer, Sturrock.—Chinese.
OCEAN, British steamer, Jeques.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
PALESTINE, British bark, Scoucutt.—Melchers & Co.
SIR HARRY PARKES, British ship, Chapman.—Melchers & Co.
ST. JOSEPH, French bark, Dumoit.—Carlowitz & Co.
WASHI, British steamer, Hunter.—Landstein & Co.
WODAN, German bark, Meyer.—Wieler & Co.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 1145 July 20

YEE SUNG & Co.,
COAL MERCHANTS,
Have always on hand LARGE STOCKS of every description of COAL.
Address, care of HOO-TY-LOONG & Co., No. 43, Praya, Hongkong.
648 Hongkong, 8th May, 1876.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1876. Price Ten Dollars.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, February, 1877.

Vessels on the Berth.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship
"DJEMNAH"
Commandant Champenois, will be despatched for
SHANGHAI
TO-DAY, the 24th instant, at Noon.
H. DU POUEY,
Agent.
428 Hongkong, 22nd March, 1877.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.

THE Steamship
"VIKING,"
Captain Castle, will leave for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 24th instant, at 1 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
457 Hongkong, 23rd March, 1877.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship
"TAIWAN,"
Captain M. Young, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 25th instant, at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
448 Hongkong, 21st March, 1877.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Spanish Steamer
"SALVADORA,"
Captain Hormaechea, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 26th inst., at 10 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BRANDAO & Co.
454 Hongkong, 22nd March, 1877.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, and PORTS in JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship
"ANTENOR"
will be despatched on or about the 27th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
442 Hongkong, 21st March, 1877.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"KHIVA"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.
ADAM LIND,
Superintendent.
421 Hongkong, 17th March, 1877.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, *viâ* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship
"NESTOR"
will be despatched on or about the 30th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
399 Hongkong, 14th March, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Ship
"MYSTIC BELL,"
Plumer, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
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THE A1 American Ship
"McNEAR,"
W. Taylor, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
283 Hongkong, 16th February, 1877.

FOR

Extracts.

AMORET.

Cressida, so poets feign,
Long beneath the turf has lain;
But, in graceful Amoret,
Surely Cressid liveth yet!
Not like Shakespeare's brazen jade
Is the faithless beauty made,
But as Chaucer's matchless rhyme
Paints sweet Cressid in her prime;
Meaning truly, when she swore
To love her Troilus evermore;
Nor, less truly, when she said
"Yea" to crafty Diomed;
Weeping tears of bitter pain
As she gazed across the plain,
And beheld against the skies
The walls and towers of Ilium rise,
Where her faithful knight abode,
Sleepless, underneath a load
Of grief, no remedy might heal
Save the foeman's biting steel.
Cressid gave *his* brooch and steed
To triumphant Diomede,
Pleading, "fate constrained her will,
While she loved her Troilus still."
Thus, the gentle Amoret,
Whispered vows with eyelids wet
Called her true-love "best and dearest,"—
When he happened to be nearest.
Then she straightway pledged her troth
To a passing stranger youth;
Pleading stress of fate and chance
And the might of circumstance;
Saying, still she loved him most
Who her faithless self had lost!
Both the girls are on a par,
Each a goodly life did mar.
So, whatever poets feign,
Cressid with us lives again;
Shining, and deceiving yet,
In the dainty Amoret.

Spectator. B. P.

PROGRESS OF GLASGOW.

The rise of Glasgow is one of the wonders in the modern history of Great Britain—a greater wonder still when we consider the poor and backward state of Scotland at the Union. From thirty-five thousand in 1771, the population of Glasgow has swollen to half a million, and it has become the second city of the empire, with apparently no limit to its wealth and importance. In effecting improvements on the river, one thing to be got rid of was the overflowing of the river in the case of high tides. The banks being low at Glasgow were apt to be submerged. The water rose in the sewers and deluged the streets. By a simple and somewhat ingenious expedient which answered for a time, the back water in the sewers was conquered In each gully-hole in the streets there was stuck a tall wooden funnel, up which the water harmlessly rose in the case of high tides. Our friend had some droll reminiscences of the people in the Salt Market hastening on an emergency to fasten the funnels into the gully-holes. Perhaps some persons still living may remember the hurrying about with the funnels. But the works on the Clyde are not half over. In the interests of public health and sensibilities, the purification of the river from sewage remains as a great work to be faced and overcome. It is a herculean task; but looking at what has been already achieved, we entertain no doubt that by united action, and an adjustment of the rights of all parties concerned, everything will come right at last.—*Dr. Wm. Chambers in "A Story of the Clyde."*

ANCIENT HYDRAULICS.

Father Secchi has written a letter to the French Academy of Sciences on the "Hydraulics of the Ancients." The monuments he mentions have been mostly discovered by him in the environs of Rome. The first mentioned by him is an aquaduct built at Alatri, 200 years before the Christian era. It is an inverted syphon, its lowest point being 101 mètres below the orifice from which the water flowed into the town; so that it sustains at its bottom a weight of at least eleven atmospheres. The pipes of this aquaduct are of earthenware buried in a thick bed of concrete; they were very firmly joined together along a length of 7½ miles. This work seems to have been the model on which Vitruvus founded his description of syphon aquaducts. The second remarkable relic of antiquity found at the same place is a complete system of drainage composed of enormous porous stoneware pipes, a mètre in length, fourteen centimètres in diameter, and only two in thickness. This was done to dry up a plain intended for military manœuvres. Next come inclined planes expressly laid down on substantial foundations and near the top of a mountain, in order to collect rain water on a large surface with a basin to purify it and cisterns to preserve it. This was done to provide the town of Segni with potable water. Then follow contrivances of the ancients for turning the water filtering through porous ground into the aquaducts by turning the clayey strata to account. They used also to rid water of its carbonates of lime by boiling, then cooling it again by applying snow to the outside. They likewise had an ingenious way of cooling their "aqua tepula," which was too warm for drinking after it had been brought over to the Capitol. Father Secchi has discovered the spring whence it came, and found that it marks 18 deg. Cent.—64 Fah.—in winter. The Romans used to mix it with water from the Julia, which only marked 11 deg. The other spring, now called "Preziosa," issues from an old volcanic crater.—*Engineer.*

SIR MICHAEL COSTA AS A CONDUCTOR.

Sir Michael Costa has been accused, justly or unjustly we shall not here decide, of sometimes sacrificing voices to the grandeur of instrumental harmony; but no one has attempted to deny that this latter is supreme in his hands. He plays on his orchestra as on one great instrument; and if he has now and then seemed to drown an over-delicate passage of vocalisation, he has oftener, on the other hand, covered defects, and turned them into beauties. A splendidly dramatic but not otherwise impressive baritone, and a basso-profundo, whose nickname was "The Shouter," once sang Bellini's martial duet, "Suona la tromba," in such style as would hardly have rendered the melody distinguishable had it been unaccompanied. But Costa's bâton brought them through, and, what is more, made the house ring with a rapturous demand for repetition, as the two singers struck each his attitude, and went off at opposite sides. "I always thought," said R., the baritone, "that I sang more out of tune than any man on the stage, but F. beats me to-night." And on went F. and R. to sound the trumpet once again in queer concord of discordancy. The might of Costa's magnificent band had been the saving of those tuneless ones. The perfection to which this Homeric leader had drilled his army may be significantly told in a simple, brief, and authentic statement of fact. It was no uncommon thing with Mario, in his waning period, to feel apprehensive of an accident with his highest note, and therefore to request that his music might be lowered that evening half a tone. Indulging the great tenor in his need, every man of the splendid orchestra would, at sight, transpose the reading of his part in the score by that half note. True, it ought to be within the individual capacity of every musician playing in a great orchestra to do this with ease and certainty; but, as a matter of fact, the band consisting wholly of such competent instrumentalists is seldom found. Difficult though it may be to transpose music at sight on any orchestral instrument, it is manifestly a far more trying feat to accomplish the same task on a piano. But Sir Michael Costa and, indeed, other accomplished musicians having to accompany new and elaborate compositions for the voice have often been known, at first sight of the notes, to change the music to any given key suitable to the singer.—*Gastil's "National Portrait Gallery."*

LITERARY WORKERS.

The "break down" of most of those who have fallen in the battle is almost invariably ascribed to over-work. Yet, as a matter of fact, the failure should be ascribed, in most cases, not to over-work, but to the remedies resorted to in order to make continuous labour pleasant. Charles Dickens thought that a wearied mind could be refreshed by wearying the body; and he practised excess of exercise, which, in its way, is as fatal to health as any other excess—whether of wine, spirits, tea, or coffee. The men who let nature alone, take their fair share of rest, keep early hours, and are methodical, not fitful and capricious in their hours for labour, know nothing of overwork, but get through it all easily. There is a well-known novel writer of the present day who joined to that self-chosen vocation that of one pleasantly imposed upon him in a public office. The number of his novels is beyond our counting, but we are told that every one of them was written before nine o'clock in the morning, that not a minute of the time due to the public was taken from them, and that, withal, ample margin was left for recreation and repose. Something similar may be said of other gentlemen who unite literary work, on private account, with public duties to be also fulfilled.—*Athenæum.*

THE TRAGEDIAN AND THE LORD PROVOST.

"What am I to do?" inquired the Lord Provost in much perplexity, and speaking broad Scotch. "I'm no that strait-laced mysel', and wad just as soon gie him his dinner on the Sabbath as on ony other day; but them I'm the Lord Provost, ye ken, and bound to set good example. If I were to gie a dinner on a Sabbath, and to a player too, I should raise such a hullabaloo in a' the pulpits of the town against me as I couldna stand against. If I were na' the Provost I wadna mind; and if the man were na' a player it wadna look half so bad against me. What's to be done?"

"Well," I replied, "I'm not a Lord Provost or a bailie, and will brave all the terrors of the kirks and the pulpits, without giving them a thought. Suppose I ask Mr. Macready to dine with me—will you come?"

"Ou aye!" said the Provost. "I'll come, and bring my friends. But ye maun let me pay for the dinner and the wine. I shall bring ten friends, and Macready and mysel' will just mak' up the dozen. And you'll just invite as many as your table will hold. Not a word of contradiction; the dinner shall be at my expense, only ye'mustna let ony body ken it. I'd gie the dinner in my ain house if I were na' the Provost."

The dinner was given accordingly, among the company being Sheriffs Alison and Bell, and Mr. Sheridan Knowles, the dramatist. The Provost sat next to the tragedian, and when then dessert was served became very communicative, to Mr. Macready's evident amusement; though he never smiled, but sat grave and stiff, and looked as if a laugh would have done him good, had he so far come down from the lofty pedestal of his dignity as to indulge in it.

"I remember," said the Provost, "when I was a lad, and travelling in my father's business, I made the acquaintance of *your* father, who was manager of the theatre at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He invited me to sup wi' him at his lodgings. It was on a Sabbath—just as this is—and he had no other day to receive his friends in comfort. I was na' a bailie then, and went without muckle scruple. There were eight or nine people, and they drank and smoked and talked. At last a game at whilst was proposed. I was shocked for a while. All my Scotch notions were outraged, and I thought I wad gang awa; but I didna'. I just lookit on, and wonndered a wee at the wickedness around me. Your father and I were the only ones who did not play; but we both lookit on, and watched the game. I had had a full stare of gin and water, and so, I think, had your father, but I wasna' fou, nor near it, though I might, as Burns says, 'have had just a wee drap in my ee,' and I saw one fellow playing so badly, and losing his money, that when the rubber was ended, and he said he'd play no more, I just, without muckle thought on the matter, resolved to take a hand mysel'. I forgot a' about the Sabbath, and before a' was done I had cleared close upon seventeen pounds by the night's wark!"

Macready's grim face relaxed, and he put his handkerchief to his mouth to prevent a burst of laughter.—*Recollections of Dr. Mackay.*

FORCED SLEEP.

The *experimentum mirabile* described by Kircher in the middle of the 17th century has of late years been made the starting-point of several interesting lines of research. In its original form, the experiment consists in tying down a cock to a table and drawing a straight line with a piece of chalk from the tip of his beak. The bird then remains motionless for a variable length of time, making no attempt to struggle or regain its freedom. Czermak was the first to inquire into the matter in a systematic way. He showed that, in order to obtain the desired effect, it was enough to hold the bird firmly down with the hands, preventing any voluntary movement of the head and neck. Bonds and chalk-line he found to be quite superfluous. In another set of experiments, the body of the fowl was fixed, while its head and neck were left at liberty; an indifferent object was then held close to its eyes; the same curious quiescence was induced occasionally conjoined with phenomena of a cataleptic order. Czermak believed these singular results to be due to the development of a hypnotic state in birds analogous to that occasionally observed under somewhat similar conditions in the human subject. Preyer's investigations included rabbits, a guinea-pig, and a squirrel, in addition to birds. He never succeeded in producing any condition at all like sleep. He rejected Czermak's explanation, and ascribed the immobility of the various animals experimented on to simple terror—the first impression of utter helplessness—of the futility of struggling—persisting in the creature's mind even after all restraint had ceased. Heubel ("Pflüger's Archiv.," xiv. 2 and 3) rejects the theories of all his predecessors. Previous inquirers he believes to have witnessed only the first stage of the phenomenon—that stage which is most easily induced in animals of relatively high organisation. Cold-blooded vertebrates, such as the frog, may be reduced to a state of complete immobility at will; they will remain in a constrained position for hours, instead of seconds of minutes. This abolition of voluntary movement and of consciousness is nothing more than ordinary sleep. Pflüger has given many reasons for his belief that the waking state requires for its maintenance a continual simulation of the higher nervous centres by impressions conveyed to them along the various centripedal nerve fibres. By forcing an animal to remain motionless for a brief interval (without inflicting pain), and simultaneously excluding visual and auditory sensations from its brain, we suddenly deprive its nerve centres of a large proportion of their accustomed stimuli. Accordingly they are unable to remain awake, and their functional activity is only restored to them when they are roused by some impulse from without. Having satisfied himself in a variety of ways of the correctness of this explanation as applied to the phenomena exhibited by the frog, Heubel proceeds to extend his results to birds and mammals, and arrives at the conclusion that "forced sleep" will account for all the facts hitherto observed.—*Academy.*

THE BLACK COUNTRY.

BY JAMES GREENWOOD.

Although it may not be desirable that the blithe brotherhood of pit lads should indulge, as absurd rumour sometime since gave them credit for doing, in champagne for luncheon and pine-apples at desert, it is very satisfactory to know that bread earned amid the grime and heat of a coal pit need not be either coarse in quality or stinted in quantity. No one, indeed, who from practical experience knows anything of Black Country life, would feel disposed to grudge the poor underground drudge something besides mere bread. Good meat in abundance, and good beer, should also be his. It is a grimesome country. The oxen in the meadows look as though they had been belaboured with soot-bags, and it sets one's teeth on edge to watch the dusky sheep cropping the gritty grass. The roads and paths are of the colour of jet, the mud is of the complexion of paste-blacking, and the roadside-puddles—are pools of ink. The nature of the soil pursues the miner even to the churchyard. Nobody "lies under the turf," correctly speaking, in the land of pit-holes, unless it be turf of the kind which is sold in slabs, as fuel. It is literally "ashes to ashes" here. Black tombstones, with gold lettering, is the fashion in the coal districts. But only for a very little while can the metal retain its pristine lustre. The chemicals with which the heavy air is charged soon change the gold to clay colour; it shrivels in its setting, and hangs about the letters in curled-up morsels.

It must not be imagined; however, that the pit lad (they are all lads, from seven to seventy) resigns himself to the grimy influences of his surroundings. To his credit be it spoken, he is a "black" no longer than he can help. His first act when he reaches home—of course, there may be exceptions, but I am speaking of the rule—is to "go in" for a wash. In every pitman's house may be found at least one enormous tub, and hot water is ready prepared by the time he returns in the evening, or morning if he is working "night shift;" and no good wife would think of letting her lad sit down to supper until she has scrubbed him clean. It is a two-handed job, as any one who has endeavoured to sponge between his shoulders and the small of his back may easily understand. They have a praiseworthy respect for Sunday, and, if they do not all go to church, they make a fair compromise, if there is truth in the axiom that "cleanliness is next to godliness." It is a fact, that for Sabbath-day tidiness the inhabitants of a pit village come out triumphantly from a comparison with a certain class of Londoners. Take any five hundred of the mob which throngs the New Cut or Shoreditch on a Sunday morning, while the church-bells are tolling, and the same number at the same hour walking out in this region of eternal smut, and for one ill-washed, slovenly-clad pit lad, you may count twenty Londoners. Of course, it is easy enough to understand their washing themselves on Sunday, as well as on week days, but how they contrive to keep clean all day long is the wonder. They seem to have a way of putting such a gloss on their skin by means of yellow soap and rough towelling, that the coal-dust, if it settles, blows off again, as it does off a looking-glass or a plate of polished metal.

The pit lad's life underground is much more regular and methodical than might be imagined. His working hours, in times of peace and harmony, and when strikes are not disturbing the land, are eleven per day; and since it would be a waste of time to raise so many cagesful of lads at dinner-time, they take their mid-day meal in the bowels of the earth, not on the heaps or in the holes, however, but in the regular dining-room, which is a chamber cut in coal. The pit lad does not dress for dinner. He does not even wash his face, which is as black and shiny as the mineral he works on. Neither is he fastidious in the matter of tablecloths and cutlery; but, despite these small deficiencies, a pitman's dinner-party is a picturesque spectacle to contemplate. The food is good, abundant, and substantial. At mid-day scores of pitmen's wives and children may be seen hurrying to the pit banks, each the bearer of a capacious basin, tied in a check handkerchief, and very unmistakeably labelled with the name of the individual to whom it is consigned. As for beer, that is provided for all who require it on the premises, every pitman being entitled to the liberal allowance of two quarts daily. The check handkerchief serves as a tablecloth, and the pocket clasp-knife, with a spoon, complete the dinner service. The "butty" finds the candles, so that it does not do to indulge in a very brilliant illumination over the banquet, but the few dismal "dips," stuck against the glistening walls with dabs of clay, yield sufficient light to reveal the hearty feeders—some with the sleeves of their jackets tied round their throats comforter-wise (for there are strong draughts through a well-ventilated pit), some with their broad shoulders and chest and arms naked as those of savages, and as black. The days, however, when the word "pitman" was almost synonymous with "savage" have long since departed. In the present times, in many pits, swearing is strictly prohibited, both while the men are at work and while they are in the dining-room, the forfeiture of a day's beer being the penalty of disobedience; nor is it at all uncommon to find, after dinner, and during the "rest," that some pious old pitman has produced a Bible, from which he gives forth wholesome lessons for the good of those who choose to listen. One of the greatest advantages, according to the teen's thinking, that a "safe" pit possesses over a "fiery" one, is that it enables them to smoke a pipe after dinner.—*Railway Service Gazette.*

BLACK, THE EDITOR.

"John Black was a thorough journalist. His whole soul was in his business. He was a keen politician, and an acute critic; but his mind had capacity for other things than politics and criticism, and ran over the whole gamut of literature and knowledge. He spoke with the strong border accent of his native town of Dunse in Berwickshire, and a fund of homely humour, which he expressed in the homeliest and sometimes the coarsest words. He was an accomplished linguist, and particularly fond of Greek, and used to boast that he could read off at sight one of his own or anybody else's leaders into that language. He would occasionally recite Greek passages *ore rotundo*, and affirm with great glee that music of the language was so sonorous and magnificent as to afford pleasure to the ear, even of one who could not understand a word of it. But he was not merely a learned man; he had a heart overflowing with kindness, and a warm sympathy with all literary talent. Nothing delighted him more than to find a young man of good conduct whom he could help to ascend the steps of the difficult ladder of worldly fortune. At this period of his life he resided rent free with Mrs. Black, on upper floors of the *Morning Chronicle* office, at No. 322, Strand, now the printing offices of the *Weekly Times* and the *London Journal*; and had besides a little cottage at Lewisham Hill, on the skirts of Blackheath, to which he resorted every Friday night, or rather Saturday at two or three in the morning, when the material of the Saturday's paper was in the printer's hands. He used to walk the distance, whatever might be the season or the weather, and remain in rural idleness until the Sunday evening, when he walked up to town to resume his usual round at the mill-wheel of his business. I dwell thus particularly upon him, not only because he was my first literary friend, but because he was the last of the London editors of the old school, and had made his way by sheer ability and force of character to the influential position which he held.—*Dr. Mackay's "Recollections."*

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 23rd March, 1877.

COTTON GOODS.

American Sheetings, 15 lbs.	per piece	$2.50 a	2.60
American Drills, 30 yards	„	2.75 a	2.80
„ 40 „	„	3.80 a	3.90
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 a 24	per 400 lbs.	83.00 a	101.00
„ „ 28 a 32	„	100.00 a	115.00
„ „ 38 a 42	„	112.00 a	124.00
„ Bombay		73.00 a	78.00
Chints	per piece	$1.70 a	1.75
Dyed Spotted Shirtings	„	3.05 a	3.05
„ Brocades Do.	„	3.75 a	3.00
„ Damask Do.	„	5.80 a	5.90
English Drills 30 yards	„	2.10 a	2.15
„ 14 lbs.	„	2.60 a	3.00
„ 15 lbs.	„	2.70 a	2.80
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs.	„	1.50 a	1.60
„ 8 lbs.	„	1.70 a	1.75
„ 8½ lbs.	„	1.90 a	2.45
„ 9 lbs.	„	2.70 a	2.75
„ 10 lbs.	„	3.15 a	3.25
Grey T-cloth, 31 yds & 32 in. 6 lbs.	„	1.80 a	1.45
„ 24 „ & 38 in. 7 lbs.	„	1.45 a	1.90
„ 24 „ & 38 in. 8 lbs. XO	„	2.05 a	2.10
„ 24 „ & 36 in. 8 lbs. QL	„	2.10 a	2.15
„ 24 „ & 36 in. 8 lbs. XX	„	2.55 a	3.00
Handkerchiefs, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a	0.70
„ Brown	„	0.04 a	0.05
„ Red	„	0.77 a	0.80
„ Light Red	„	0.77 a	0.78
Jeans, 30 yards	„	2.30 a	2.42
Muslins, White, Plain, 12 yards	per piece	1.15 a	1.25
„ Figured 24 „	„	2.05 a	2.25
Turkey Red Shirtings, 2 lbs.	„	2.15 a	2.25
„ 3 lbs.	„	2.30 a	3.35
Velvets, Black, 22 in.	per yard	0.18 a	0.19
„ Gentian, 22 „	„	0.21 a	0.22
Velveteens, Black	„	0.22 a	0.23
„ Gentian	„	0.28 a	0.29
White Shirtings, 54 x 60 reed	per piece	1.95 a	2.10
„ 64 x 60 „	„	2.30 a	2.45
„ 68 x 80 „	„	2.50 a	3.15
„ 500 „	„	3.50 a	3.65
„ 7,000 „	„	3.30 a	3.55
„ AA	„	1.70 a	1.75
„ BF	„	3.05 a	3.10
„ MR	„	4.75 a	4.90
„ BL	„	5.45 a	5.50
White Spotted Shirtings	„	2.50 a	2.55
„ Brocades	„	2.50 a	3.05

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 7 lbs.	per pair	$3.70 a	3.90
„ 8 lbs.	„	3.00 a	3.05
„ 9 lbs.	„	5.40 a	5.50
„ 10 lbs.	„	5.20 a	5.30
„ 12 lbs.	„	6.10 a	6.20
Camlets, SSS	per piece	16.00 a	16.50
„ SS	„	17.50 a	18.00
„ S	„	18.00 a	18.50
„ BBO	„	19.00 a	19.50
„ AAA	„	18.00 a	18.50
„ LLL	„	19.00 a	19.50
Cloth, Broad	per yard	3.18 a	3.00
„ Medium	„	1.03 a	1.80
Long Ells, MM Scarlet	per piece	8.70 a	8.80
„ „ Assorted	„	8.80 a	8.30
„ HH Scarlet	„	9.00 a	9.05
„ „ Assorted	„	8.60 a	8.70
„ H Scarlet	„	8.70 a	8.80
„ „ Assorted	„	8.75 a	8.80
Lustres, Figure	„	5.05 a	5.10
Lasting, DD	„	14.50 a	15.00
Orleans, Plain	„	5.00 a	5.30
Spanish Stripes	per yard	0.77 a	0.88

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod	per picul	2.90 a	3.10
„ Hoop	„	3.50 a	3.65
„ Bar	„	2.60 a	2.75
„ Wire	„	6.45 a	6.50
Lead	„	7.80 a	8.25
Pigs, W.B.	„	7.50 a	7.80
„ Lead, I.B.	„	7.90 a	8.10
Quicksilver, English	„	63.00 a	—
„ American	„	58.50 a	—
Steel, English	per tub	3.90 a	4.10
„ Swedish	„	5.20 a	5.40
Sheathing Metal	per picul	24.00 a	26.00
Spelter	„	8.20 a	8.25
Tin, Malacca	per picul	20.00 a	20.50
„ Plates	per box	6.00 a	6.15

PRODUCE.

Almonds	per picul	$21.00 a	23.00
Alum, 1st quality	„	1.70 a	1.65
„ 2nd „	„	1.45 a	1.60
Bark, Siam	„	0.65 a	1.10
„ Camphor	„	15.20 a	18.40
Beche de Mer	„	30.00 a	55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White	„	11.00 a	11.50
„ „ Yellow	„	47.00 a	48.00
„ Hankow, White	„	56.80 a	55.60
Birds' Nests, 1st quality	per pol.	$9,200 a	4,000
„ 2nd „	„	650 a	800
„ 3rd „	„	170 a	250
Brimstone	„	3.05 a	3.20
Buffalo's Hide, Manila	„	7.40 a	15.60
Camphor, packed	„	15.80 a	16.50
„ Baroos, clean	„	4,800 a	5,000
„ Refase	„	2,800 a	3,200
Cardamoms, Superior	„	145.00 a	150.00
„ Inferior	„	18.50 a	19.00
Cloves	„	29.00 a	31.00
Coals, Afloat	per ton		
„ English steam	„	9.50 a	10.50
„ Sydney	„	9.20 a	—
Coffee	per picul	22.50 a	24.50
Copper Sheathing, Japan	„	25.00 a	29.00
„ Red, „	„	24.50 a	25.00
„ Nails	„	22.50 a	23.00
Cotton, Shanghai	„	15.40 a	15.00
„ Bombay	„	17.00 a	18.50
„ Shantung	„	16.20 a	15.00
„ Ningpo	„	16.60 a	16.00
„ Tientsin	„	16.00 a	16.50
„ Tungchow	„	16.80 a	16.00
„ Calcutta	„	13.60 a	14.00
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	„	5.20 a	5.30
„ Siam	„	4.70 a	4.80
Cow's Hide	„	7.45 a	7.50
Cuttlefish, Japan	„	24.00 a	25.00
„ „ without bones	„	13.00 a	14.50
„ Chinchow	„	27.80 a	24.50
Cutch	„	5.30 a	6.10
Dates, Black	„	Tls. 2.95 a	3.30
„ Red	„	2.75 a	2.80
Dried Lily Flowers	„	11.50 a	12.00
Elephant's Teeth, 4 & 5 pieces	„	250 a	300
„ 7 & 8 „	„	200 a	220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	„	1.35 a	1.10
„ American per barrel of 100 lbs.	„	3.80 a	2.90
„ „ „ of 200 lbs.	„	6.10 a	6.25
Fungus	„	23.50 a	25.00
Flint	„	0.50 a	0.65
Ginseng, American, 1st quality	„	250.00 a	235.00
„ 2nd „	„	160.00 a	210.00
Hams, Ordinary	„	Tls. 13.00 a	14.50
„ Superior	„	Tls. 21.50 a	23.00
Hemp, Hankow	„	10.50 a	12.00
„ Siam	„	10.40 a	11.00
Isinglass, Japan	„	36.00 a	45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality	„	5.50 a	5.00
„ 2nd „	„	5.10 a	5.20
Mushrooms	„	54.00 a	58.00
Mussels, Dry Siam large	„	11.00 a	12.50
„ „ „ middle	„	7.50 a	7.80
Mussels, Dry Siam small	per picul	$8.10 a	8.20
Peas, White	„	2.60 a	2.65
„ Green	„	2.75 a	2.80
„ Black	„	2.50 a	2.55
„ Yellow	„	2.65 a	2.70
„ Green Beans	„	2.50 a	2.55
Pearl Barley	„	6.50 a	7.80
Pointed Flour	„	Tls. 1.50 a	1.75
Putchuck	„	18.00 a	14.70
Rhinoceros Horn	„	2,600 a	3,000
„ „ Mother	„	2,000 a	2,100
Rice, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	„	2.45 a	2.50
„ „ 2	„	2.20 a	2.25
„ Siam, white	„	1.83 a	1.85
„ „ mill cleaned	„	1.69 a	1.71
„ Manila	„	2.35 a	2.40
„ Singapore	„	1.88 a	1.81
„ Saigon	„	1.60 a	1.74
„ Arracan	„	2.10 a	2.15
„ Rangoon	„	2.35 a	2.40
Saltpetre	„	5.65 a	5.75
Seaweed, Green	„	2.75 a	2.80
„ Cut	„	3.95 a	4.20
Sennanum, White	„	4.80 a	4.70
„ Black	„	3.00 a	3.04
Sharkfin	„	55.00 a	60.00
Shellfish, Japan	„	27.00 a	30.00
„ California	„	11.50 a	12.00
Stockfish	„	5.00 a	6.50
Straits Produce, &c.—			
Rattans, Straits	per picul	5.10 a	5.20
„ Benjar	„	4.25 a	4.50
Pepper, White	„	15.40 a	15.60
„ Black	„	8.05 a	8.20
Betel Nut	„	3.70 a	3.75
Sandal Wood, Malabar	„	9.50 a	8.70
„ „ South Seas	„	13.00 a	14.50
Sapan Wood, Manila	„	1.40 a	2.00
„ „ Siam	„	2.25 a	2.60
Sugar, Canton White, 1 & 2	„	5.20 a	5.45
„ „ Dark Brown	„	4.70 a	5.00
„ „ West Coast, Dark Brown	„	—	—
„ „ Manila, Dry White	„	5.45 a	5.60
„ „ Candy	„	8.05 a	9.05
„ „ Pacchaw	„	8.50 a	9.80
Vermicelli, Tientsin	„	5.70 a	6.80
Walnuts	„	5.25 a	5.30
Wheat, Tientsin	„	1.00 a	1.85
„ California	„	1.70 a	1.75
Wood Oil	„	Tls. 5.9.5.0 a	6.0.5.0
Coal	„	5.6.0.0 a	5.8.5.0
Tea	„	$9.95 a	9.55
Window Glass	per box	3.30 a	3.40

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.	Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
					HONGKONG.							CANTON.	
					STEAMERS.		Ashuelot	—	Matthews	American	g-b.		
Cairnsmuir	Feb. 19	Spowart	Brit. str	1122	Holliday, Wise & Co	Yokohama	An-lan ‡	—	Godsall	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chinkiang	Mch. 22	J. Hogg	Brit. str	789	Siemssen & Co		Chen-jui ‡	—	E. F. Collins	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Cyphrenes	Mch. 18	Wood	Brit. str	1295	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Saigon	Chen-to	—	Robertson	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Danube	Mch. 16	Clanchy	Brit. str	561	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	Kwong-on	—	Li-ping-tye	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Djemnah	Mch. 22	Champenois	Fren. str	2416	Messageries Maritimes	Shanghai	Sui-tsing ‡	—	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Fame	—		Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	Tug Flying	Teing-tsing ‡	—	Bessard	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Galley of Lorne	Mch. 14	McDonald	Brit. str	1389	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Cooktown	Yungching	Mch. 22	Gibbon	Chi. str	661	C. M. S. N. Co	
Gunga	Mch. 17	Garceau	Fren. str	797	Order	Saigon							
Hankow	Mch. 21	Symington	Brit. str	3232	Siemssen & Co							‡ *In the river between Cheung-chow and Canton.*	
Ichang ‡	—	D. Martin	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire								
Jeddah	Mch. 23	Clark	Brit. str	994	Gee Cheong Hong							MACAO.	
Kinshan ‡	—	A. G. Carry	Brit. str	1050	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co								
Kiu-Kiang ‡	—	T. Benning	Brit. str	1061	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co							*In port on 13th March, 1877.*	
Menzaleh	Mch. 19	Pasqualini	Fren. str	1500	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama							
M'tgomeryshire	Mch. 21	Sturrock	Brit. str	1145	Chinese								
Norna	Mch. 23	Walker	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	Swatow							
Ocean	Mch. 19	Jaques	Brit. str	971	Jardine, Matheson & Co		Elliotts	Dec. 6	Patching	Brit. bk	285	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Batavia
Powan	—	A. Benning	Brit. str	1890	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co		Spark ‡	—	G. Lefavour	Brit. str		H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Radnorshire	Mch. 22	Thomson	Brit. str	1201	H. Kier & Co	Yokohama	Sunbeam	Feb. 26	Brussey	Brit. str	270		Singapore
Sunda	Dec. 17	Petersen	Brit. str	37	P. & O. S. N. Co								
Salvadora	Mch. 22	Hormaechea	Span. str	615	Remedios & Co	Amoy						*Running between Canton and Macao.*	
J. Jeejeebhoy ‡	—	N. Hawkins	Brit. str	184	Kwok Acheong								
Sunda	Mch. 14	Reeves	Brit. str	1295	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama							
Taiwan	Mch. 21	Young	Brit. str	408	D. Lapraik & Co	Swatow, &c.						SWATOW.	
Viking	Mch. 21	Castle	Brit. str	1685	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Yokohama							
Washi	Mch. 21	Hunter	Brit. str	265	Landstein & Co								
White Cloud §	—	Hoyland	Brit. str	652	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co								
Yangtsze	Mch. 22	Schultze	Brit. str	783	Siemssen & Co							*In port on 16th March, 1877.*	
Yesso	Mch. 17	Punchard	Brit. str	559	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast							
Yot-sai §	—	D. Browne	Brit. str	810	Kwok Acheong								
Yottung	June 9		Brit. str	233	Kwok Acheong								
					‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton*		Alex. Newton	Mch. 5	Newton	Brit. bk	308	Ed. Vincent & Co	Singapore
					§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong*		Anna Cecilia	Mch. 11	Fischer	Dan. bk	326	Herton Ebell & Co	
							Benedicta	Mch. 10	Jensen	Ger. sch	246	Herton Ebell & Co	
					SAILING VESSELS.		Godfroy	Feb. 19	Thielemann	Ger. bk	513	Dircks & Co	Channel
							Hermine	Mch. 11	Meyer	Ger. bk	350	Herton Ebell & Co	
Adeline	Mch. 14	Bies	Ger. bk	350	Arnhold, Karberg & Co		J. Woodburn	Feb. 12	Disborough	Brit. bk	299	E. Vincent & Co	Channel
Alden Besse	Jan. 30	S. Noyes	Amr. bk	842	Rozario & Co	Portland	W. G. Patton	Mch. 2	Connor	Amr. sch